

THE TIMES Tomorrow

First year
On the first anniversary of Leonid Brezhnev's death, Richard Owen in Moscow begins a series reviewing Yuri Andropov's 12 months in power.

First strike
This week the Commons will discuss the first Bill aimed at controlling video nasties. Ronald Butt assesses the position.

First communion



The subject of *The Times* Profile is the Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, who is presiding over the General Synod for the first time.

First service
Rex Bellamy reports from Wembley on the Benson & Hedges tennis tournament.

First choice
Woodrow Wyatt joins *The Times* as a weekly book reviewer. First, he considers Lord Bullock's biography of Ernie Bevin. Also on the Books page, Sir William Rees-Mogg reviews Robert Skidelski's biography of John Maynard Keynes.

British fury over EEC rebate claim

A British EEC commissioner accused his colleagues of cooking the books over a new formula according to which Britain has received hundreds of millions of pounds more in rebate than it thought it had. The figures further threaten agreement on EEC reform.

Nuclear flasks withdrawn

Containers for transporting nuclear waste fuel by road and rail to the reprocessing plant at Sellafield (formerly Windscale) in Cumbria are being withdrawn because of doubts about safety.

Bonn summit

Mrs Margaret Thatcher began her consultations with Chancellor Helmut Kohl on her arrival in Bonn. The imminent deployment of the New US missiles was one of the dominant issues.

Bodies found

United States troops in Grenada have discovered a pit containing four bodies, one of them believed to be that of Mr Maurice Bishop, the murdered Prime Minister.

Spending plans

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, is expected to make his autumn statement on the economy next week. The Cabinet meets tomorrow to finalize next year's spending plans.

Leconte beaten

Stefan Simonsson, of Sweden, ranked fifty-eighth, beat Henri Leconte, of France, ranked seventeenth, 6-4, 1-6, 12-10, in the Benson & Hedges championships at Wembley yesterday.

Letters: On armed intervention

Letters: On armed intervention, from Lord Campbell of Eskan, and others; BA privatization, from Mr William Rogers; Beirut vengeance, from Mr C. D. Townsend, MP.

Leading articles: American commitment

Reagan in Japan. Features pages 12-14. George Walden, MP, on the differences between the Afghan and Grenada issues. The value of Channel Four. The Commonwealth Queen goes on tour. Spectrum: TV 20 years on. Wednesday Page: Devalued death.

Special report: Pages 20, 21: Peterborough

Obituary, page 16. Mr Roy Borgeaux, QC, German Tallefer, Cardinal Umberto Mozzoni.

Home News

Overseas	6, 8, 10	Parliament	4
Arts	16, 19	Prison Reports	16
Arts	10, 11	Property	29
Books	17-19, 22, 23	Sale Rooms	16
Church	16	Science	16
Court	16	Sport	24-26
Crossword	16	TV & Radio	31
Diary	14	Theatres, etc	31
Events	32	Universities	16
Law Reports	26	Weather	32
		Wills	16

Reagan strengthens Israel links to meet Syrian threat

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The Reagan Administration has decided to seek closer political, economic and strategic relations with Israel. Although coordinated military action is not being considered at this stage, US officials have emphasized that the main purpose of the new relationship is to counter Syria's increasing military influence in the Middle East and, particularly, Lebanon.

Closer cooperation was discussed during a visit to Israel last week by Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, the Under-Secretary of State for political affairs, and Mr Richard Murphy, who is in charge of the State Department's Middle Eastern department.

It will be put into more concrete shape when Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, visits Washington before the end of the year. The date has not yet been fixed.

The move comes at a time of rising tensions in the Middle East. While Israel and Syria have been mobilizing reservists, the US has assembled a huge force of 30 ships and 300 aircraft in the eastern Mediterranean, raising speculation that retaliatory action is being planned against the terrorists who blew up the Marine headquarters in Beirut two weeks ago, killing more than 230 American servicemen.

A first step towards closer ties has already been taken. Mr Eagleburger told the Israeli Government that America is prepared to end restrictions on the use of US military credits in the development of a new

Israeli fighter plane, known as the Lavi.

Israel will be allowed to spend \$300m (£200m) a year for the purpose from the \$1,700m which the US gives Israel each year. There had been Congressional opposition to the use of American funds for the development of a plane which will compete directly with the aircraft the US sells to Israel.

Other areas of cooperation which Washington is considering are the stockpiling in Israel of some equipment for the US rapid deployment force and joint naval and air manoeuvres. America may also convert a larger share of its military assistance from loans to grants to help relieve Israel's huge debt-servicing burden.

The decision to move closer coincides with American concern about what it regards as Syria's increasingly hard line,

which has been encouraged by the massive influx of Soviet weapons and advisers.

It is hoped the development of a new US-Israeli axis will show President Assad that he cannot force America and Israel out of Lebanon, thus inducing him to play a more cooperative role in ending the fighting and withdrawing Syrian forces.

The decision to seek closer ties with Israel represents a victory for Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, who had proposed the tilt towards Jerusalem. It was opposed by Mr Casper Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, and Mr William Casey, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, who felt it could harm US relations with the Arab world, particularly, Saudi Arabia, which has been playing a key role in the Lebanon negotiations.

● LONDON: Mrs Thatcher came under pressure from opposition parties in the Commons yesterday to say that Britain would condemn any punitive action by America against Syria and withdraw troops from Lebanon if that happened (Julian Haviland writes).

Mr Neil Kinnock, the leader of the Opposition, said British lives might be at stake.

The Prime Minister refused to respond to either point, saying the questions were hypothetical. But some MPs read a message to President Reagan in one reply which she gave to Sir Hugh Fraser, a

Continued on back page, col 6



Arafat's men ready to lay down their arms

From Robert Fisk, Tripoli, Lebanon

Against the rumble of heavy artillery and with Grad missiles swishing through the sky above him, Mr Yasser Arafat emerged on to the steps of Tripoli's neo-classical town hall yesterday and admitted that he and his surviving guerrilla army were prepared to lay down their arms.

It was not quite a surrender as his offer was conditional upon a ceasefire by the Palestinians and Syrians who are trying to destroy him, but with a distinctly forced smile the PLO leader conceded that Tripoli's civil and religious leaders had just begged him not to drag the Palestinian civil war into the streets of their city.

"I have agreed with those attending the meeting," he said slowly, "to spare Tripoli from the battles."

Palestinian guerrillas loyal to Mr Arafat swarmed across the square outside the white-stone municipal buildings, some holding automatic weapons,

others standing beside anti-aircraft guns mounted on lorries, as their leader held out the promise of both peace and apparent submission.

Raising his voice above the noise of the gunfire, Mr Arafat said that he had spoken to "His Excellency" Rashid Karami, the former Lebanese Prime Minister - presumably by phone to Damascus - and insisted that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Tunisia and North Yemen were all appealing to President Assad of Syria to call off the attack on Tripoli.

All morning, Palestinian guerrillas could be seen driving lorries and guns into Tripoli from their heavily fortified camp at Badkaway and by midday yesterday they had positioned a battery of Grad missiles on top of a multi-storey car park in the port.

As the rockets left their tubes, leaving a fiery trail behind them over the city's apartment blocks, incoming shells from

Syrian and anti-Arafat forces on the hills above Tripoli began exploding in the harbour. One shell detonated only 40 yards from Mr Arafat's new headquarters on the old Zahiriya quarter of the city.

The artillery bombardment of Tripoli had by yesterday morning set light to another, more westerly section of the city's oil refinery so that the huge vertical tunnel of black smoke that has hung over the city for four days had broadened out into a platoon of grey cloud 10 miles wide.

In his first-floor town hall office, Mr Arafat, the Mayor of Tripoli, perspiring and evidently nervous after his encounter with Mr Arafat, admitted himself to only one statement which he repeated over and over again. "We have asked for an immediate ceasefire," he said. "We have asked

Continued on back page, col 6



First night: Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attending a special performance of *Blondel* to mark the reopening of the Old Vic last night (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Two die in Belgian earthquake

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Two people died when Belgium suffered its worst earthquake for more than a century early yesterday. Centred on the city of Liege, it registered 5 on the Richter scale and its effects were felt as far as Brussels in the west and Cologne in the east.

The two who died were a woman crushed when the ceiling of her bedroom collapsed and an elderly man who collapsed with a heart attack after being awoken by a violent shaking of his home.

Another 15 people needed hospital treatment after being hit by falling masonry and glass fragments. The streets of the Liege suburb of Saint Nicholas, which was the worst hit area, were clogged with rubble and power and telephone cables were broken.

Nearly 100 people had to leave their homes and were given temporary accommodation in the town hall, which was itself damaged by the earthquake. Several older buildings were so badly damaged that they had to be pulled down completely to prevent them collapsing on rescue workers.

The largest recorded earthquake in the area was at Duren, near Aix-Chapelle, in 1756. It registered 6 on the Richter scale and killed a dozen people.

● LONDON: South-east of England could be hit by an earthquake similar to the one which struck Belgium, a British firm of consultant engineers said yesterday (Staff Reporters write).

A spokesman for Principis Mechanica, which has conducted a four-year research project into British earthquakes, said that the Liege area straddles a long-geological fault line which runs from West Germany along the Rhine, through Belgium and into the North Sea towards the Kent coast. The fault line could conceivably run under Canvey Island and its giant oil refineries, he added.



CBI chief calls for dose of self-help

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The seventh annual conference of the Confederation of British Industry closed yesterday with the organization reiterating strongly its call for a government stimulant to the economy. But at the same time it made a much firmer public commitment to self-help.

In a clear attempt to head off any criticisms from the Government, Sir Campbell Fraser, the CBI president, told delegates that the main responsibility for lifting business out of recession lay with themselves, and he pointed to the industrial progress made by the Scots as a superb example of self-help.

Sir Campbell, the Scottish chairman of Dunlop, said: "Put bluntly, they did immaculately well what we in British industry are always being asked to do - to get off our backs, get on our bikes and improve our share of the world's market. As a nation we have not been sufficiently successful at that."

Sir Campbell said that British industry could not stand still. A nation that opted for the status quo was in real trouble. "That has been part of our problem. Too many of us expected to do the same job all our working lives. We really do have to accept change, and enjoy change, as a desirable companion."

The CBI came under considerable criticism during the

Steelmen told not to expect pay rise

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The British Steel Corporation is in the grip of a new financial crisis with losses running at £2m a week and claims falling off. More than 55,000 workers have been told not to expect a general pay rise next year.

Details of the industry's mounting difficulties have been given privately to union leaders who were drawing up a pay claim for increases to take effect from January 1. BSC management is deeply sceptical about government optimism of an economic recovery, and predicts a £181m loss for the present financial year.

Mr Stephen Best, the state-owned corporation's director of industrial relations, has told the unions that British Steel is "very far from long-term viability" but his attempt to sound out a wage claim will be bitterly contested in joint talks next Monday.

The corporation admits that weekly losses are now moving up to about £3m a week, while adding: "This trend is showing signs of further deterioration. Prices are weakening in the face of continuing over-capacity both world-wide and particularly in the EEC."

According to Mr Best, there has been little relief on the costs of raw materials and energy. "In fact, there are worrying signs of increases in fuel charges and other costs this winter."

"The so-called recovery from recession" has not yet fuelled through into sustained increased demand for our steel - and if anything the placement of orders is falling off. The latest outlook for the current year ending March, 1984, is a loss of £18m. While this result, if achieved, will be better than recent years the corporation is still far from long-term viability.

"Given our losses and the very uncertain future facing us, we have come to the view that a centrally negotiated pay increase is not possible in 1984."

British Steel is thus trying to shift all pay bargaining to plant level for the third year in succession, but union leaders last night argued that they had no more productivity or jobs to sell in return for locally agreed increases, which were small and in some cases non-existent this year.

The TUC Steel Industry Committee meets tomorrow to review the situation, and informal talks are expected with the BSC's new chairman, Mr Robert Haslam. Formal discussions will take place next week, when the unions will tell British Steel that a nil award is unacceptable.

Airliner crash

An Angolan airliner crashed on takeoff at Lubango in southern Angola, killing all 150 people on board. All the dead were believed to be Angolans.

£500m City rush for Aspinalls

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Stock market gamblers put up more than £500m yesterday in the hope of acquiring shares in Aspinalls, the Knightsbridge casino founded by Mr John Aspinall, the Kent zoo keeper.

In one of the most frantic scrambles for new shares witnessed in the City, punters and professional investors put in bids for 438 million shares, more than 56 times the number of shares actually on offer.

According to the stockbrokers handling the issue, 72,000 people applied for 7.8 million shares at 115p each. The amount of money that represents was nearly nine times the £58m that London's top-flight gamblers spent at Mr Aspinall's casino in the whole of its last financial year.

Investors were so sure of the success of this issue that some of them went to extraordinary lengths to try to ensure that they received shares when they are allotted later this week. One professional admitted that he had sold his house to put money into applying.

Dealings in the shares will begin on Monday, and the huge level of oversubscription makes it certain that they will open above the 115p offer price, giving investors who succeed in obtaining shares an instant profit. The premium over the issue price is likely to be at least 25p and possibly much higher when trading starts, stockbrokers said last night.

The Aspinalls gaming club is owned jointly by Mr Aspinall and Sir James Goldsmith, the financier, who will both retain about 40 per cent of the company - worth at least £24m each - after yesterday's issue. Only 15 per cent of the club was on offer.

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Holiday prices are cut again

From Derek Harris Palma

Intasun Leisure, number two in the package holidays market, has extended a six per cent reduction offer on its holidays for next summer. The original offer was due to end yesterday. Intasun and its main competitors, Thomson Holidays and Horizon Travel, are expected to continue the price war. Some expect Intasun to move on the six per cent discount, with possible cuts of between 10 and 12 per cent not would take between £20 and £25 off a typical £200 holiday.

The latest move emerged at an annual convention of the Association of British Travel Agents (Abta), meeting in Spain.

Thomson is expected to start its recently-launched 64 brochure next month with price levels further, even if Intasun, which has still to reduce its main summer brochure, has not by then shown its hand.

Such an aggressive move by Intasun, which leads the market, is likely to prompt Thomson, number three, to bring a competitive cut, probably with a brochure reprint.

When operators cut prices in the booking season the benefits are passed on to those who have already booked.

Last season Thomson brought out a reprint brochure which reduced its prices to Intasun levels. Intasun has additionally undercut Thomson and Horizon, both of which have operated more towards the higher-priced, quality end of the market.

In its 1984 brochures, published earlier this autumn, Thomson cut prices by an average of 2 per cent. Horizon, which lost a market share in the summer because of its higher prices, also reduced its 1984 prices.

Intasun's riposte was an interim offer to cut prices by 6 per cent based on holidays in its 1983 brochure. That was the offer extended indefinitely yesterday.

The price war has thus turned into a poker game. Mr Harry Goodman, Intasun chairman, claimed yesterday that he was prepared to let Thomson undercut Intasun's main offer because most of Intasun's expected growth would come largely from recently-purchased operations like Club 18-30 and Lancaster Holidays.

Intasun said that it had sold 30,000 holidays on the 6 per cent offer by the end of October, 5 per cent of its total capacity.

Thomson and Horizon, with their brochures already out, are claiming bigger sales.

Intasun is considering introducing compensatory payments for holidaymakers affected by Spanish hoteliers over booking and forcing them into less satisfactory accommodation.

It is discussing with Spanish hotel chains new clauses in contracts which would ensure compensation. That could persuade the hoteliers to ease the problem.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, dropped a broad hint yesterday that the operators would face a quota restricting the use of foreign programmes, similar to the one imposed on Independent Television.

Speaking at a cable industry lunch, Mr Brittan said the Government intended that operators should meet their obligations to British programme makers.

"The cable revolution will be failing the country if it succeeds only in drawing a lot of imported material and does not make its own contribution to British life and culture", he said.

However, it is understood that Mr Brittan is anxious that any quota system will not stop specialist cable stations, similar to public service television in North America, broadcasting their material.

Details of the quota have not been released but, like the independent television quota, it may be lifted from certain categories of programme, such as some film series.

Restrictions on cable TV imports

By Our Arts Correspondent

Cable television operators will not be allowed to broadcast non-stop imported serials when they go on air, probably next year.

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MI5 moles exposed growth of British fascism

How Mussolini and industry financed Mosley

By Peter Hennessy and David Walker

Secret MI5 papers declassified by the Home Office yesterday show how dependent Sir Oswald Mosley and his British Union of Fascists (BUF) were on funds from Mussolini in the mid-1930s; how Hitler sent a spy to assess their prospects; and give the identity of prominent British industrialists who allegedly funded fascist activities.

The Home Office files, released after a campaign by the Mosley family and several Labour MPs, disclose how thoroughly the BUF was penetrated at all levels by MI5 and the Special Branch.

The papers are littered with reports of private conversations among the fascist leaders; internal documents from Black House, their Chelsea headquarters, and details of salaries and spending.

The papers suggest that Whitehall took the fascist threat seriously in 1934. The Home Office thought the BUF could take off if industrialists, alarmed by the prospect of a Labour government with a big nationalization programme, stepped up their funding of Mosley. Until 1936, the BUF was largely dependent on a gift of £3,000 a month (out of a total income of about £4,000 a month) from Mussolini.

The Mosley files include:

- An MI5 report of July, 1936, containing information from "an absolutely reliable source" that the Mussolini cash was dropping from £3,000 to £1,000 a month and that there was no evidence that Hitler was providing any funds.
- "The Germans did, however, send an agent named Colin Ross to England in April, 1936, to inquire into the position of Mosley's movement. As reported by Special Branch, Colin Ross expressed the opinion that the British movement had 'a fine policy and a splendid leader, but absolutely no organization'."

In August and September, 1934, the head of MI5, Sir Vernon Kell, told the Home Secretary of prominent people allegedly contributing to the Mosley cause. They included Lord Nuffield, the motor manufacturer ("It is generally believed in Blackshirt circles that he has contributed considerable sums"), Lord Inchcape, the shipping magnate, and Sir A. V. Roe, the aircraft manufacturer.

MI5 believes in June, 1934, that the support of Lord



The man on the right: Sir Oswald Mosley reviewing his "troops" in October 1936.



The men named by MI5 (from left): Lord Rothermere, owner of the Daily Mail; Lord Inchcape, the shipping magnate; Sir A. V. Roe, the aircraft chief; Lord Nuffield, the motor manufacturer.

Rothermere and his newspaper the Daily Mail was "obviously an important factor". On April 27, 1936, the Special Branch reported that Ian Dumas, Mosley's chief-of-staff, was to go to Italy as link man with Mussolini and that he was expected to use as cover the post of Rome Correspondent of the Daily Mail.

The Home Office was alarmed at the possibility of fascist penetration of public life. It was worried that the BUF might extend its influence among junior members in the

forces and that it might become established in the upper reaches of Whitehall. It was even concerned by the existence of fascist groups at certain public schools: Stowe, Winchester, Workson and Beaumont were mentioned.

On March 11, 1935, Kell told the Home Office: "According to one well-informed reporter from a quarter which we have no reason to distrust, 'cells' have been successfully formed in various branches of the Civil Service..."

"This same report adds that

some of the 'cells' in the Civil Service are sufficiently highly placed to enable National Headquarters to obtain information of important events before it is made public. No specific instances of this can, however, be quoted."

The Home Office alerted the Prime Minister and head of the Civil Service, and MI5 was told to keep a special watch.

More than 750 official files on the BUF from between 1934 and 1937 were declassified yesterday, about five being retained. The release by Mr



The man who named names: Sir Vernon Kell.



The man in front: Mosley's fascist salute.

to release transcripts of the 16 hours of interrogation of Sir Oswald by Lord Kirkett in July 1940 under the Defence of the Realm Act, which led to his imprisonment for three-and-a-half years.

The new Mosley Papers can be inspected at the Public Record Office in Kew in the HO 144 Series.

Tomorrow: How seriously did the Cabinet fear a fascist takeover? The man who became "Lord Haw-Haw"... The "January Club" involving Britain's armed forces.

Gang demanded £2m ransom for couple, court told

A couple were subjected to terrifying threats from kidnappers who demanded a £2m ransom in cash and gold for their release, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

The three masked and armed men threatened to cut off one of Mr Emmanuel Xueurb's fingers every day and post it to his father, Mr Anthony Xueurb, aged 60, a Hatton Garden diamond merchant and wine trader, Mr Roy Amlot, for the prosecution, said.

The gang also told Mr Xueurb that they would cut off his son's head if he informed the police, the court was told.

Mr Emmanuel Xueurb, aged 33, a wine merchant, and his wife Marie, aged 25, were kidnapped from their home in Lodge Road, Bromley, south London, in January, Mr Amlot said.

They were dragged into an estate car, covered with blankets and driven to a house in Kemble Road, Croydon.

The couple were blindfolded, masked, gagged, stripped naked, bound hand and foot and held in separate rooms before the gang began their demands.

Mr Amlot said that the alleged gang leader, George Panse, telephoned Mr Xueurb's father's home in Chislehurst, from a call box and spoke to his wife, Margaret, a solicitor. He told her: "I have a message for him. His son is in trouble."

They defied the instruction not to inform the police.

The gang sent photographs of Mrs Xueurb in the nude and a warning note, but after several days she was released with a ransom demand for £225,000 and a threat to deliver her husband's head in a box if it was not paid.

However, she supplied the police with sufficient details for them to be able to identify the house where her husband was

Nude scene upset TV viewers

An episode of the spy serial *Smiley's People*, featuring a nude scene in a German night club, provoked the largest number of viewers' complaints on sexual grounds to the BBC.

The scene brought 48 written complaints that it was intrusive and unnecessary, according to the BBC's annual report published yesterday. *The Cleopatras*, which the report acknowledges, "few would claim as one of the BBC's drama triumphs", produced 10 letters of complaint.

Coverage of the Falklands campaign created the largest general posting. In the two weeks ending June 8 last year, the corporation received 2,638 letters about television news programmes on the Falklands: 1,453 critical, 1,093 appreciative, and 92 carrying comments.

BBC Annual Report and Handbook 1984, (£5.50).

Glue dealers agree to restrict sales

By Our Medical Reporter

Voluntary moves to restrict the sale of solvent to glue-sniffers could be in operation by Christmas after talks yesterday involving manufacturers, shopkeepers and the Department of Health.

The Under Secretary of State for Health, Mr John Paton, met representatives of the makers and retailers of solvents "who were as concerned as we are to take steps to reduce the problem", a department spokesman said.

The voluntary guidelines which have been agreed in principle include shopkeepers removing solvents from general display and keeping them behind the counter, displaying signs stating they reserve the right not to sell certain products to young people and information leaflets to help shop assistants recognize possible glue-sniffers.

According to department figures, 236 children have died of solvent abuse since 1971, 66 of them last year and 33 in the first six months of this year. "We suspect the problem is becoming more serious", the spokesman said.

A teacher died from the effects of a solvent-sniffing session, an inquest was told yesterday (Our Birmingham Correspondent writes).

Garth Jones, aged 28, a games teacher who worked at Alston Junior School in Birmingham, was found dead at his lodgings in Huntington Crescent, Halesowen, with a plastic bag over his head and spray cans of glue and polish lying near by.

A pathologist, Dr Eric Bowes, said that Mr Jones had died from trichloroethane poisoning. The Birmingham coroner, Mr Victor Round, recorded a verdict of accidental death.



Costume lesson: London children accompanying actors playing Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in Lambeth. They were taking part in a project to launch the Inner London Education Authority's costume collection's new Victorian section (Photograph: John Manning).

Dimbleby strike decision delayed

Mr David Dimbleby, the broadcaster, must wait until next week for a decision over his application for an injunction against the National Union of Journalists to stop it supporting the 13 journalists on strike at his Richmond and Twickenham Times Group of newspapers.

After a private High Court hearing yesterday, a decision on the matter was reserved.

Cup final killer jailed for life

A soccer fanatic who was convicted yesterday of murdering his girlfriend because she switched off the FA Cup final replay on television, and who then watched the rest of the game at a club, was jailed for life at Nottingham Crown Court.

Dan Dingley, aged 43, stabbed Christine Worley, also aged 43 during the match between Manchester United and Brighton in May. He had denied murder but admitted manslaughter.

A £4m damages award against Mr John Barnham of Tolworthy Road, Tolworth, Kingston-on-Thames, for alleged video piracy and counterfeit cassette production, was set aside by agreement in the High Court yesterday to allow him to defend an action brought by the film companies to whom the damages were to be paid.

£300,000 for road victim

A woman of 26 who was totally paralysed in a road accident won £300,000 agreed damages in the High Court in London yesterday.

Mr Anthony Machin, QC, her counsel, said she was knocked down on a zebra crossing in Frimley, Surrey, in 1979 and transformed from a happy and healthy girl to a lifeless mute.

Miss Sandra Gosling, now cared for in a hospital for incurables in Putney, south London, could not speak but could understand what said to her. She went through "agonies of mind unspoken", Mr Machin said.

The damages are to be paid by the car driver, Celia Denton, of Camden Park Road, Camden, north London, who admitted liability.

£4m damages award set aside

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Help for alcoholic doctors is urged

By Thomson Press

Doctors are more likely to become alcoholics than other people, the Medical Council on Alcoholism was told yesterday. Figures had shown that doctors were more than three times likely to die from liver cirrhosis.

One of the reasons might be heavy drinking while they were medical students and in the early years after they had qualified, according to Professor Kenneth Rawnsley, president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

The responsible nature of their work and the associated emotional control they had to exercise might also play a part, he said.

He gave three examples from his experience of doctors with severe drink problems. One was convicted several times for drunkenness and fraud, another committed homosexual offences, and the third killed all his surgery drugs into a bucket which he left in the waiting room with a note telling patients to help themselves, and not bother him. His notes had added that it was no more random a method of prescribing drugs than those used by other doctors.

Professor Rawnsley said that in the past three years the General Medical Council had been notified of 63 cases of doctors allegedly involved in the misuse of alcohol or drugs.

Controls to protect the public from doctors who drink excessively are imposed within the National Health Service and by the General Medical Council, but neither system was completely satisfactory, Professor Rawnsley said.

Alcoholic doctors were difficult to help. "They are sometimes treated by their colleagues in ways which are detrimental, and if so, the whole thing tends to be conducted in an eccentric manner", Professor Rawnsley said.

He suggested that a four-year-old scheme to help anaesthetists with drink problems could be adopted by other branches of the profession.

"Anaesthetists are a particularly vulnerable group who are at the sharp end of the profession. The informal scheme involved discreet contacts with worried surgeons with the Royal College of Psychiatrists. Anonymity would be preserved and the anaesthetist would be offered confidential help by a psychiatrist in his own area."

Professor Rawnsley produced figures showing that in 1971 the ratio of physicians and surgeons dying from liver cirrhosis was more than three times that of the general population. But between 1931 and 1971, the deaths of doctors from lung cancer had halved.

"Doctors smoke a great deal less now; they have really cut down in a big way. Could there be any causal link between the fall in the rate of smoking and the rise in the rate of drinking? I leave it with you", Professor Rawnsley said.

Imprisoned rates rebel loses job

By Craig Seton

A man who has served three prison sentences since 1980 for refusing to pay a rates bill and is now on hunger strike in Horfield Prison, Bristol, has been dismissed for taking too much time off from his job.

Mr Alistair Munro, aged 55, a technical writer, of Portishead, near Bristol, is in the hospital wing of Horfield, where he is serving a 45-day sentence.

For the past three years he has booked his annual holiday to start on the day he knew he would be imprisoned for refusing to pay a rates bill.

But Westland Helicopters, of Yeovil, where Mr Munro has been employed as a technical writer at the Weston super Mare division for 10 years, has finally acted.

Mrs Munro said yesterday: "We will fight this one to the end whatever it takes."

Licence holders say complaints are ignored

CB radio fans switch off in protest

By Kenneth Gosling

Disenchanted citizens' band radio owners are deserting the hobby in large numbers because of what they see as official disregard of their complaints of misuse by a minority of users.

Others who took out licences and bought CB rigs when the system was legalized two years ago have not renewed them because they quickly became bored. The take-up of licences is running at 40 per cent of the number taken two years ago; new ones are being taken out at the rate of 8,000 to 9,000 a month, in contrast to 10,000 a month in the first year. The number of current licences is 286,000.

Officials of the newly-formed British Citizens' Band Council will go to the Department of Trade in London today to point out that although there are penalties for using illegal equipment, there is still no control of how people use the legal channels available to them.

Mr Ian Leslie, president of the council, said they hoped to get through some specimen prosecutions if the Government would include the necessary measures in the Telecommunications Bill.

Cheaper equipment now on the market has meant a wider use of CB by irresponsible people, mainly in urban areas, who use bad language, play music and use Channel 9, the emergency only channel, for ordinary conversation.

Mrs Sue Sharp, editor of the monthly magazine *Citizens' Band*, said: "There is a high level of abuse in some areas and little official reaction. People are paying £10 to take out a licence and really getting absolutely nothing in return."

The official view, she says, is that the greatest priority must go to checking interference with broadcast bands; no money or manpower is available for other purposes.

CB use has settled into a pattern, according to Mrs Sharp. "Young male users have a CB in the car, older people have base station units at home."

"It still has important social aspects, especially for the disabled and housebound. I had a letter from a blind woman saying what enormous enjoyment and satisfaction she got from CB."

Because manufacturers and marketing companies misread the market in the first place, a great deal of equipment was unsold and marked down to the point where a CB rig, originally costing £30, is now being bought for as little as £25 which, responsible users say, has led to misuse.

Britain told to tidy up sex equality law

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Britain was ordered by the European Court in Luxembourg yesterday to tidy up its legislation to ensure equal rights between men and women.

The court found that existing British legislation did not comply with EEC requirements in three areas.

The most important of those was that it does not ensure that existing agreements between trades union and employers comply with equal rights laws.

The other two areas concern what is thought to be unfair treatment towards men. The court says that it is not right to allow, for example, advertisements specifically for ladies or women companions, and it does not like the fact that midwifery has been exclusively a female profession. But it will not press that point since men can now train in Britain to become midwives.

Misadventure verdicts on coach crash victims

A crash on the M4 in which four coach passengers died and 12 were injured might have been avoided, an inquest was told yesterday. Mr John Elgar, the coroner at the hearing in Swindon, Wiltshire said that an eastbound 16-ton lorry carrying sheet metal crashed through the central barrier and sliced open a westbound National Express coach "like a tin opener on a tin of sardines".

The lorry struck the Heathrow to Swansea coach after a nail punctured the lorry's front offside remould tyre. Mr Elgar said: "It is extremely unlikely that a new tyre receiving a nail would have blown out and caused the same accident."

Mr Elgar said it was not an offence to use a remould tyre on the front of a heavy goods vehicle but that there is a custom in the trade that such tyres are not used.

He recorded a verdict of death by misadventure on all four passengers.

New transmitters vital to improve world reception, BBC says

From Arthur Osman
Warwick

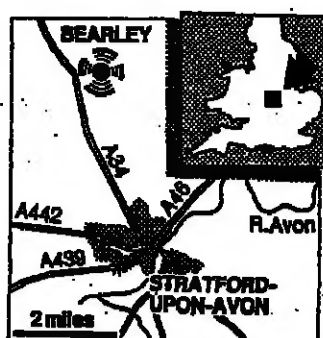
The BBC accepted that its proposed high-frequency World Service transmitter station near Stratford-upon-Avon would damage the landscape a public inquiry in Warwick was told yesterday.

But Mr Gerard Ryan, QC, appearing for the corporation, said it was necessary to improve World Service reception in eastern Europe, the Middle and Far East and North and South America.

He said that the audibility programme being undertaken by the BBC and the Foreign Office was important because the BBC's foreign reception had fallen behind that of other nations.

"It has become imperative that the situation should be made good. A great many people rely on what they hear from the BBC much more than on what they hear from other propagation networks."

The proposed station at Bearley, two miles north of Stratford, would have between 24 and 30 tower masts, varying in height from 167ft to 295ft, and six 300kw transmitters.



with a seventh on standby, capable of operating in the 6 to 24 megahertz frequency bands. Mr Ryan said that sites in Dorset and Somerset had been rejected. Orford Ness in Suffolk was suitable for medium wave but very poor for high-frequency transmission. It would also cost between £4m and £5.5m more to develop than Bearley. If planning permission is granted, the 198 hectare Bearley site should be in use by 1986.

Mr Ryan said development of the site would pose no danger to the public health, nor would it interfere with domestic and commercial apparatus. "The BBC is not in the business of causing interference to radios and television. It goes to considerable trouble not to cause interference."

He added that the World Service transmitters in Daven-

try had generated 230 complaints in 1981 and only a few had not been cleared up. "We confidently expect only a fraction of those at Bearley because modern transmitters will be installed and the population near the site is smaller."

Mr Charles Denny, chief engineer of the BBC's external services said that transmitters being replaced were more than 40 years old and were becoming less reliable. "To achieve satisfactory audibility in the target areas of Russia, Eastern Europe and the Arab world, more transmitters based in the UK will be required. They will need to be at least 250kw and a few will need to be 500kw in power."

Sites occupied by old transmitters dated from the Second World War. The criteria used in selecting those sites were different to those of the 1980s. The original sites were not capable of further large expansion.

Objections to the proposals include the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, which says interference will affect its computerized lighting, sound and other services; Warwickshire County Council and Stratford District Council.

The hearing, which is expected to last up to a month, continues today.

MIDDLE EAST

Nothing should be done in the Lebanon which would increase the tension or put at risk the confidence of the present peace process.

The Prime Minister, however, avoided any direct reference to increased US involvement, telling Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Opposition, that the UK did not comment on something that had not occurred.

Mr Kinnock began exchanges on the Lebanon by saying the whole House would welcome Mrs Thatcher's evident concern for the peace process and the Government of the consequences of a retaliatory action in the Lebanon.

Did she make it clear in her comments yesterday (the said) that British troops would be sent if any retaliatory measures were undertaken? Mrs Thatcher: I must make it clear with regard to both the content and the timing of my remarks. The content of the remarks was that the Government of the consequences of a retaliatory action in the Lebanon.

The United States is, of course, entitled to take measures of self-defence. It is not for me to say that the six Buccaneers to Cyprus to be there should our multinational force need that support. I am sure Mr Kinnock would have agreed about this.

As regards pulling out, that is a hypothetical question at the moment. We should need to be in

contact with all our partners in the multinational force before such a decision was taken.

Mr Kinnock: The situation has changed somewhat dramatically and tragically since the time that the Buccaneers were committed to assist and defend our troops in the Lebanon.

Mr Thatcher is not prepared to say that withdrawal would be the consequence of a retaliatory action, what means would she be prepared to use to back up her own judgment that retaliatory action could jeopardize the reconciliation talks in Geneva as well as the situation of our own troops in the multinational force?

Mrs Thatcher: We put the Buccaneers in Cyprus in case our own forces should feel they needed extra support in self-defence. The peace has been broken. One of the tragedies has been that which occurred to the United States, French and Israeli forces. It was a terrible tragedy of appalling proportions. We have sympathy with all of those involved in it.

Our troops in the multinational force are carrying out their original terms of reference. Should there be any change we would have to consult by the members of the multinational force.

At present our multinational force there is doing a good job and their work of patrolling and guarding places where the peace talks are taking place is much appreciated. I see no need to change that unilaterally.

Mr Kinnock: While we all recognize that on the basis of the original deployment of British troops in the Lebanon, the change in the deployment of American forces and the awful tragedy of the deaths incurred by

the bombings does change the atmosphere.

What is her attitude towards the American Government if it persists in its policy of being in the view of many responsible commentators and analysts, to consider a retaliatory attack? British lives may be at stake.

Mrs Thatcher: Any members of any multinational force are entitled to take measures in self-defence. Mr Kinnock is asking me to consider something that has not occurred and, therefore, I cannot answer it. At present British members of the multinational force are doing a good job. They went into Beirut along with other members of the

vital if Lebanon is to be restored to a full independent country again.

Mr Hugh Fraser (Stafford and Stone, C): It is not time that Mr Kinnock took into consideration the Prime Minister reinforced him in that, that critical though the situation be in the Middle East, the worst possible event would be a Syrian takeover of the state of Lebanon?

Mrs Thatcher: The situation in the Lebanon is serious. At the moment it looks as though there is a de facto partition with a multinational force around Beirut and terrible battles going on between factions of the PLO.

I think I would express the general feelings of many when I say that I hope nothing will be done which will increase turmoil or put at risk the reconciliation talks at present taking place.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party: Does she not agree that the withdrawal of the Syrian and Israeli forces from the Lebanon might only be achieved in the context of a wider Middle East settlement. Will she agree that such a conference should be called?

Mr Denis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): Sit down and have a rest. (Loud laughter)

Mrs Thatcher: We have long been seeking to get a general settlement in the Middle East in a wider context. We have had to wait for that settlement before we sort out the Lebanese problem, we would have to wait long time. At the moment we are anxious to see reconciliation talks to continue with all possible speed.

Mr Norman St John-Stevens (Chelmsford, C): If press reports of her discussions with Mr Dam, were inaccurate, what was discussed?

Will she accept that in seeking to promote peace in the Middle East she will have support from MPs from all parts of the House?

Mrs Thatcher: The talks were friendly, serious and constructive and considered all the important matters at issue at the moment. If every single sentence or expression in view of confidential talks has to be revealed for comment, then confidential talks would very soon cease.

Mr Donald Stewart (Western Isles, SNP): Does she accept in the international situation in the Middle East compounded by the ill-effects of the Soviet leader, the impending invasion, according to reports, of the Lebanon by America and Israel? Will she condemn that that would be a strong condemnation by the British Government and that she would seek to get other western democracies to join in that condemnation?

Mrs Thatcher: Action in self-defence is permitted under military law. The United States, France and Israel were at the receiving end of the most terrible atrocities. It is for them to consider how far the laws of self-defence permit any action which they may or may not be contemplating. I will not make any statement in advance of anything that may or may not happen.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Proceedings on the Oil Taxation Bill, Lords (2.15): Debate on NHS, European Assembly Elections (Amendments) and reading, Debate on straw burning.

Prisoners win ruling over representation

Prisoners facing internal disciplinary proceedings have no absolute right to legal representation, two High Court judges ruled yesterday.

But in some circumstances they should be, and prison boards of visitors, which have rejected all appeals for representation, must consider such requests, the judges said.

Lord Justice Kerr sitting with Mr Justice Webster in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, ordered fresh hearings into the cases of five prisoners, two of whom had been charged with mutiny.

Mr Justice Webster said that in all the cases the boards had said that the prisoners had no right to legal representation.

Mr Simon Brown, for the boards, had said that as they had never permitted legal representation in the past, any discretion to grant it had been lost by "ancient long-established usage".

But that argument was misconceived, Mr Justice Webster said.

The judge said that he could see little force in the boards' arguments that such a system would produce logistical difficulties, unfairness and challenges from prisoners.

"Once a recognized practice has been evolved, it does not seem to me likely that large

numbers of prisoners will apply for legal representation in excess of those to whom it is granted."

Two of the prisoners bringing the court action should have been granted representation after being charged with mutiny, the judges said.

James Tarrant and Roy Leyland were both involved in riots in Albany prison, Isle of Wight, in May.

Leyland, serving eight-and-a-half years, lost 400 days' remission, equivalent to an 18-month sentence. The case against Tarrant, who is serving 16 years, was adjourned.

Tom Tangney was serving life at Wormwood Scrubs when charged with seven disciplinary offences, including an assault on a prison officer after disturbances, in June. He lost 112 days' privileges.

Christopher Clark, who was serving life at the same prison, was confined to his cell for 77 days after being found guilty of four offences.

James Anderson, also serving life there, was charged with four offences. The hearing was adjourned.

The judges said that the charges against all five must be heard again when their requests for legal representation must be considered. Law Report, page 26

Date set for breath-test case appeal

The appeal by Hampshire police concerning the new breath-test machines will be heard in the High Court probably by the Lord Chief Justice on December 6.

The case comes after a hearing in Basingstoke in September when a man was acquitted on a drink-driving charge because magistrates refused to accept the print-out of the new machines as a statement.

As a result hundreds of cases throughout the country were adjourned until the outcome of the appeal is known.

Appeals from magistrates' courts usually take many weeks to come to court but informed officers believe that police forces would like the issue to be resolved before Christmas.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is appealing against a decision by councillors refusing him permission to build a house and garage on land at his farm in Bampton in Suffolk.

The planning subcommittee of Waveney District Council, rejected the plans on the grounds that they were contrary to planning policy in a rural area. Mr Prior, MP for Lowestoft, has appealed to the Department of the Environment.

Mr Prior said he was still the case that most unions refuse to hold secret ballots before strikes and relied on rowdy, open-air meetings which were a travesty of democracy. The committee would be asked to advise on a simple and fair proposition.

The Bill contained nothing that was not already done by one union or another. If some trade unions could follow proper democratic procedures, why not all? That was what the Bill was about. It would not be practical to hold the organizers or leaders of unofficial action to account. It would be illogical to put a balloting obligation on individuals in the case of unofficial action.

Some had suggested, but he did not believe it, that the effect of this provision could encourage unofficial action. On the contrary, it would encourage them to think twice. They would know that their union would be reluctant to give official blessing to a strike.

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Avoiding manipulation in union elections

TRADE UNIONS

In commanding the provisions in the Trade Union Bill designed to ensure that union elections are free from manipulation, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, explained, in the Commons today, that he had yet to see any evidence of the Opposition's solution of unlimited, unconditional immunity for any and every bit of industrial action was not noticeably successful when they tried it in the 1970s.

There was nothing in the Bill to prevent a union from continuing to engage in political activities if that was the wish of the majority of its members. The unions could continue to march their ghost armies through the streets, but they were to be asked to do so in a way which was not disruptive of their members' wishes.

The Bill proceeded on the assumption there was a serious deficiency in the way the trade unions elected their executive councils. That was a/after on them. They had responded to changes throughout their history and they were changing every year the method whereby they conducted their own internal democracy.

It came ill from the Government to talk of democracy at the workplace, of which trade unions were the only example, when it had consistently refused to consider any change which would give unions and their members any influence in the decisions at the workplace which had a major effect on their lives.

If the Government believed the system it proposed was so good, why was it not to be applied to every voluntary organization, such as the National Farmers Union? The NFU probably exercised more influence over the Government than the whole trade union movement put together.

The Bill also removed the necessary immunity from trade unions in all other respects, not approved by a ballot of the workers. That provided the real due to the Government's intention which was to alter the balance of power

strike started unofficially. To do so, without being a ballot, would cast the union's immunity. In future the organizers of unofficial action might well find that they were on their own.

The Opposition had claimed every time that any and every change in the law would mean an increase in unofficial action. They said the same about the 1982 Act, but he had yet to see any evidence of the Opposition's solution of unlimited, unconditional immunity for any and every bit of industrial action was not noticeably successful when they tried it in the 1970s.

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He had asked them to come forward with practical proposals for ensuring the free and effective right of trade unionists to choose whether or not to pay the levy.

He would let the House know the outcome of these talks at the earliest opportunity. He had made it clear to the TUC that in the absence of acceptable proposals from them he reserved the right to bring forward suitable amendments to this Bill at a later stage, possibly on report.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on employment (Monklands East, Lab), said the Bill was an irrelevant affront by the Conservative Party. It created a legal as well as a practical incentive for unofficial action.

In an act of mean-minded political spite, the Conservative Party sought to restrict the operation of the political funds of trade unions as to undermine the Labour Party financially and thereby make it more difficult for the Opposition to carry out its constitutional duties.

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The Bill contained nothing that was not already done by one union or another. If some trade unions could follow proper democratic procedures, why not all? That was what the Bill was about. It would not be practical to hold the organizers or leaders of unofficial action to account. It would be illogical to put a balloting obligation on individuals in the case of unofficial action.

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We relish the prospect of competing against a privately-owned British Airways. But shouldn't there be a change in the rules?

If British Airways is privatised as it stands, where will it stand?

In a position to stifle the growth of Britain's independent airlines.

It will have the best route network of any airline in the world.

It will run over 80% of our nation's scheduled services.

It will operate the bulk of its services from an almost impregnable position at Heathrow, the world's busiest gateway.

And it will have been freed, at the taxpayer's expense, from the vast burden of its borrowings.

What is now a virtual state monopoly will simply become a private one.

And that can be in the interests of no-one.

In common with other British independent scheduled airlines, we believe that something must be done now.

So we at British Caledonian have put a plan to the Government.

In summary it is this.

British Caledonian would take on certain British Airways routes and operate them all from Gatwick.

(We would, we emphasise, pay for the assets.)

Other services, including British Airways regional operations, would be transferred to those independents wishing to take them on.

Where would all this leave British Airways? In a much healthier position.

It will still be Britain's biggest airline by far. But being solely Heathrow based, it will be tighter, leaner and therefore more saleable.

And with 2 major British airlines competing on more equal terms, the British nation itself will win.

The cash burden imposed on the taxpayer by privatisation will be cut by several hundred million pounds.

The congestion travellers face daily at Heathrow will be relieved.

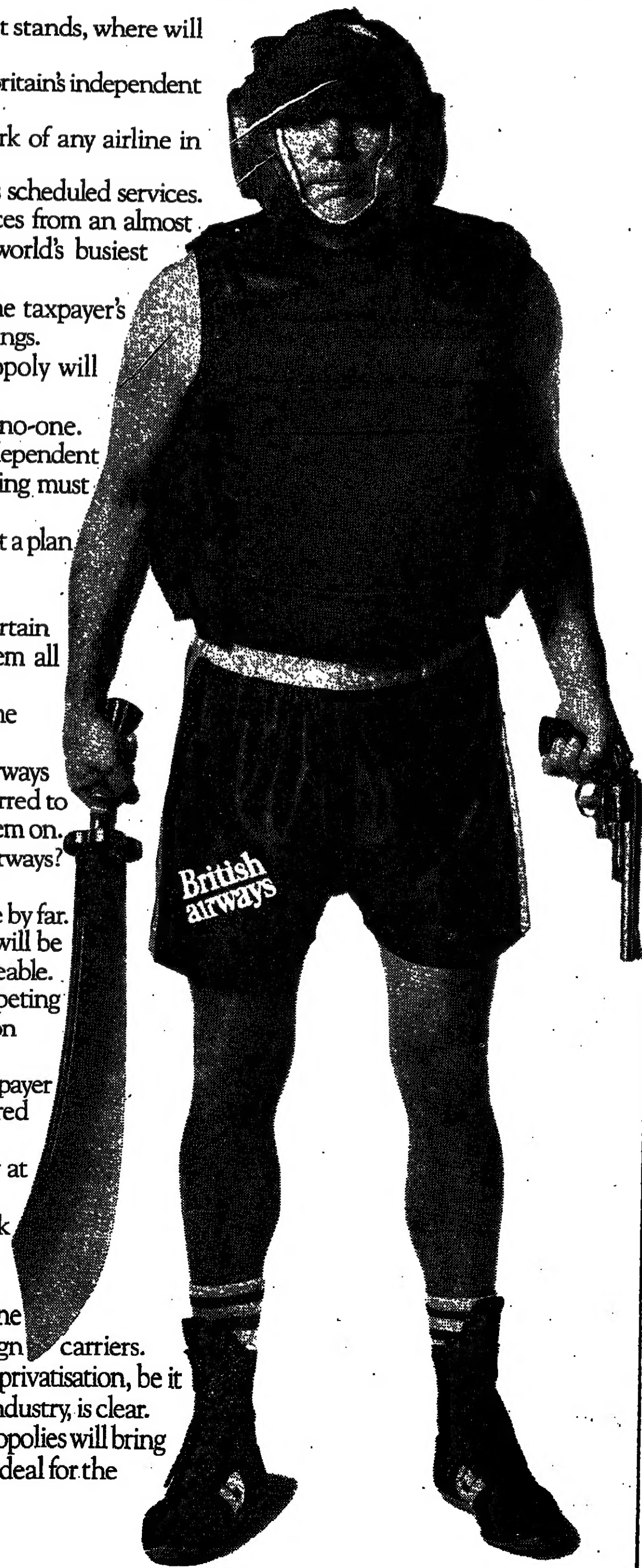
With a fairer share of routes, Gatwick will begin to fulfill its intended role as Heathrow's twin.

And we will at last have a balanced airline industry, structured to take on and beat foreign carriers.

The Government's reasoning behind privatisation, be it of British Airways or any other nationalised industry, is clear.

It believes that breaking up State monopolies will bring increased competition, resulting in a better deal for the customer.

We couldn't agree more.



British Caledonian

Basis of EEC rebate overturned Britain accuses commissioners of cooking books with new formula

From Ian Murray
Brussels

To its amazement and anger, Britain was told yesterday that it has been deriving hundreds of millions of pounds more in benefits from membership of the EEC than it had ever thought possible.

The revelation came in a new formula produced by the European Commission to present to the crucial special council of foreign and finance ministers which opens in Athens today.

It relies on an argument which the Foreign Office immediately described as unacceptable. That it has been put forward at all is certain to make it more difficult than ever to reach agreement on the package of reforms so desperately needed by the Community before the end of the year.

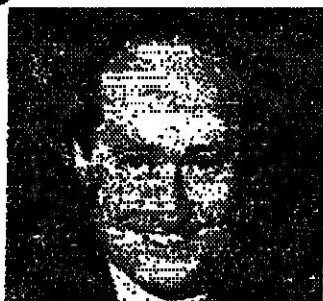
The Athens meeting is also to consider a paper drawn up by the Greek presidency looking at progress so far towards agreement on agricultural reform and the need for new policies.

The paper optimistically looks forward to welcoming Spain and Portugal into the Community at the start of 1986, when, it suggests, the EEC should increase the amount of money it derives from a levy on value-added tax from the present 1 per cent to 1.4 per cent.

This figure is higher than anything so far suggested by the Commission and underlines how desperately Greece wants to see an increase in the Community's resources.

This strengthens Britain's negotiating hand, since there can be no increase in resources unless it agrees to one and it has made it clear it will not consider this until the budget question is settled to its satisfaction.

Significantly, the Greek paper does not deal with the budget problem, clearly leaving this



Mr Tugendhat: Attempt at "cheating and tricking".



Mr Richard: Prevented from opposing scheme.

difficult question open, to allow discussion of the new Commission proposal.

Since this drastically reduces the size of the British problem it is likely to find many friends in Athens - and an implacable enemy in Britain itself. Britain obviously does not want the size of the problem reduced, because that would mean reducing the size of the solution.

The new Commission formula contrives more than to halve the size of Britain's net contributions to the Community. Applied to last year's figures, it suggests Britain paid only around £300m more to the EEC budget than it received from it. Until yesterday nobody has disputed that the figure was £1,200m and it was on the basis of that amount that Britain's budget rebate was negotiated.

Both the British commissioners have spoken out vehemently against the new formula. Mr Christopher Tugendhat, who is in charge of running the budget, let his fellow commissioners know that he believed they were "cooking the books".

During bitter exchanges in the Commission meeting he suggested that the new formula was "cheating and tricking".

Mr Ivor Richard, the Social Affairs Commissioner, bitterly resented the fact that the meeting had been called at short notice, at a time when he had to represent the Commission at a meeting in Athens. He suspected this had been done partly because he would not be able to be present to oppose the new scheme.

The Foreign Office issued a statement saying Britain rejected "this attempt to manipulate the figures. This cannot provide the basis for a solution." It said that for the past four years the size of Britain's net contribution had been calculated by a method acceptable to everyone. The new method was "evidently designed to reduce the apparent size of the burden".

A British diplomat involved in the negotiations said: "We are not going to put up with the system of measurement which redefines the problem away. All these ingenious proposals are designed to make the problem look smaller than it is."

The British calculation of its net contribution has so far been based on the simple method of adding the amounts of money it forwards to Brussels each year.

The Commission now argues that three other factors have to be taken into account.

The main one concerns agriculture. The Commission says that in a true common market there should be no nationally calculated benefits

for export, since the whole Community benefits from them. Therefore it wants to allocate benefits from agricultural exports on the basis of the proportion grown by each country of total Community production.

It argues that administrative costs and benefits should also be shared proportionately. The same principle would apply to food aid.

Under the proposals, Belgium, Netherlands and Italy would become net contributors to the budget, with Britain and West Germany. Every other country except France would appear to be worse off. In the words of one Commission official, "that clearly is and absurdity".

● ATHENS: The executive of the Socialist group of the European parliament decided yesterday to back the increase in Community resources proposed by the Greek presidency.

Mr Ernest Gilner, chairman of the group, said: "After hearing the views of our Greek friends, we are in favour of a substantial increase in resources, in conjunction with reforms in the common agricultural policy, in a manner that would enable the Community to launch new policies and ease the process of enlargement."

The Socialist group's executive, which met in Athens on Monday and yesterday, decided to hold a congress of the union of Socialist and social-democratic parties in Luxembourg on March 9 and 10 to define a platform for next June's European elections.

The executive yesterday heard an address by Mr Andreas Papanastasiou, the Greek Prime Minister, who called for joint action by the European left against monetarist policies. He also explained his country's position on European political cooperation.

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, arrived here yesterday to start a round of talks with European leaders about his plan to reduce East-West tensions and the world's nuclear arsenal. His lunch with President Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace was somewhat overshadowed, however, by his host's preoccupation with events in the Middle East and the official visit to France of President Benjedid Chadli of Algeria the first by an Algerian head of state since independence from France in 1962.

Although talks between Mr Trudeau and Mr Mitterrand were cordial, the latter is wary of any initiative which might include France's independent nuclear deterrent in US-Soviet negotiations over arms reductions. The Metternid Government's view, often repeated, is that French nuclear weapons, and by implication, British ones, are a separate, if related, issue.

Mr Trudeau who meets Mrs Thatcher in London on Friday, flew from Paris to The Hague for dinner with Mr Ruud Lubbers, the Dutch Prime Minister.

● OTTAWA: The 64-year-old Canadian leader is conducting his crusade for East-West understanding in what could be his last year in office (John Best reports).

A federal election is expected here towards the end of 1984. Mr Trudeau, who has been Prime Minister for nearly 15 years, has said he will not run again.

He launched his fact-finding European tour, encouraged by a message from President Reagan, who offered to meet him later to discuss Mr Trudeau's peace initiative.

The Prime Minister has given no details of how he intends to improve East-West relations, although he may visit Moscow and Washington after his European trip. He has set up a taskforce of bureaucrats to work on more concrete proposals.

Mr Trudeau has repeatedly expressed alarm at the deteriorating international situation. In a speech at Guelph, Ontario, two weeks ago, he talked about an "ominous rhythm of crisis" between East and West.

Mr Trudeau will also visit Belgium, Italy and West Germany this week.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, left Johannesburg last night after a three-nation familiarization tour of southern Africa. It was his first visit to South Africa by a British minister in three years.

He told a press conference before his departure that he had found little echo in his talks with South African ministers of recent harsh criticism here of British "meddling" in South African affairs.

During the campaign for last week's referendum on the new constitution, both Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, and Mr P. K. Botha, the Foreign Minister, criticized Mrs

Margaret Thatcher, for restating British opposition to apartheid in a letter to a Tory MP.

The big "yes" vote in the referendum appears to have mellowed South African attitudes. Mr Rifkind found South African ministers surprised by the size of the majority. Several expressed the view that the Government would now need to take less account of right-wing opinion.

Britain had noted Mr Botha's description of the referendum result as a vote for "evolutionary reform", and would "wait and see" what that meant in practice, Mr Rifkind added.

Little of substance seems to have been achieved by Mr Rifkind's visit. No basic positions have changed. In a long session with Mr P. K. Botha on Monday, Mr Rifkind stated the British view that the removal of Cuban troops from Angola should not be made "a formal pre-condition for Namibian independence".

The South African position remains that Cuban withdrawal must be part of Namibian settlement. Mr Rifkind had the impression that the South Africans wanted this more for domestic political reasons - to sweeten the loss of Namibia (South West Africa) - than for the strictly security reasons they profess publicly.



Black on the beat: Mr Edward Koch, the Mayor of New York (left), announcing the appointment of Mr Benjamin Ward, aged 57, the first black Police Commissioner of the city. Mr Ward, at present head of the city's prison service, will take up his post on January 1.

Tension mounts in the Middle East

Hostile soldiers harangue Shamir at front line

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, and Mr Moshe Arens, his Defence Minister, yesterday tried to calm fears of a Middle East war after Syria's decision to mobilize 100,000 reservists. "I do not see any reason for special concern on our part," said Mr Shamir during a seven-hour tour of Israeli units in occupied Lebanon which took him into binocular range of Syrian positions in the Bekaa Valley. "We have no interest in waging war on anybody, including Syria. And I hope that Syria does not desire at this moment to have a confrontation with us."

In what appeared a deliberate effort to still rumours of an impending conflict, which have been fuelled by the large Israeli call-up exercise, involving tens of thousands of reservists, Mr Arens denied that there were any indications of new Syrian military moves across the tenuous ceasefire line in Lebanon. Under this arrangement, the two armies are now often less than a mile apart.

The helicopter tour was intended to boost morale in the wake of last week's suicide bomb attack in Tyne, which claimed 28 Israeli lives, although officials were quick to emphasize that it had been arranged beforehand. It coincided with a crippling general strike organized by the majority Shia Muslim population of Lebanon in protest against Israeli security policies.

The strike stretched from the Israeli border in the south to the Muslim sector of west Beirut, closing thousands of shops and businesses in what was described as an impressive display of solidarity. It was primarily aimed at demonstrating Lebanese anger at the three-day closure of the Awali River bridges, which effectively partitioned the country after the Tyre disaster.

During the tour, Mr Shamir came face-to-face with the mood of discontent inside Israel's Army about the prospect of a second winter of occupation and the lack of even a provisional date for withdrawal. More than 100 reservists have already been jailed for refusing the serve there.

At a meeting with an armoured unit in a position overlooking the Bekaa, the Prime Minister was questioned by several soldiers about how long the Army was intending to stay. One reservist from a kibbutz then denounced government policy, which was later given wide coverage on Israeli radio.

"We should not have come to Lebanon to begin with," the soldier said. "When I am here, I feel as if I were watching a film about Germans occupying Europe or the Russians occupying Afghanistan. I hope that more soldiers will refuse to serve in Lebanon because they will bring pressure on your Government to get us out."

Mr Shamir appeared unmoved by the appeal, replying: "We are not here because we want to be. We are here to assure peace." The criticism of the occupation came after two recent anti-war demonstrations in Israel, one staged by a group called Parents against Silence.

Although Israeli citizens are embittered by the Tyre tragedy, many are delighted at events in northern Lebanon and the neutralizing effect the Palestinian civil war is assumed to have on the strength of the PLO.

In contrast, reports of the vicious fighting have provoked a mood of despair in the occupied territories.

● DOHA: The leaders of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates met earlier to decide the composition of the mission aimed at helping to ease pressure on Mr Arafat (Reuters reports).

They decided to send envoys to Syria after a senior Arafat aide, Mr Khalid al-Hassan, briefed them on the fighting.

The official Qatari news agency said they contacted the embattled PLO leader on Monday but gave no details. It said the foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council, also here for the summit, met early yesterday to discuss the situation.

The Gulf leaders have given firm backing to Mr Arafat since the outbreak of the rebellion six months ago by guerrillas demanding his replacement as PLO chairman and an all-out struggle against Israel.

Officials here said a special Saudi envoy, Mr Abdulaziz Tawjari, who was in Damascus on Monday, briefed the Gulf leaders yesterday on the outcome of his mission. They gave no details.

● Socialists forge a link
From Mario Modiano, Athens

Contacts between Greek and Israeli Socialists were established for the first time yesterday when three officials of the international department of the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasek) met Dr Avram Rozinkier, international secretary of Mapam, the Israeli Socialist Party.

The meeting in the Greek Foreign Ministry, lasted one

and a half hours. Dr Rozinkier who had taken the initiative for it, explained his party's views on the Middle East war and the Palestinian question. The two sides agreed to continue these exchanges.

The Greek Government has been resisting pressures within the EEC to extend full diplomatic recognition to Israel.

● LOS ANGELES: Mr Ariel Sharon, the former Israeli Defence Minister, said that Syria was behind the suicide bomb attack on the US Marine compound in Beirut and he was astonished the United States had not retaliated (Reuters reports).

● PARIS: M Claude Cheysson, the French External Relations Minister, said that survival of the PLO was necessary if peace was to be achieved in the Middle East (Reuters reports). In a speech to the National Assembly during a budget debate, Mr Cheysson appealed for an end to the fighting.

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Expert on China to be our man in Peking

Mr Richard Evans, Deputy Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, is to be the next British Ambassador in Peking, the Foreign Office announced yesterday.

He will succeed Sir Percy Cradock, who is returning to London at the end of the year as a Deputy Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office in charge of Britain's negotiations with China over Hongkong, and as a special adviser on the talks to Mrs Thatcher.

Mr Evans, who will take up his new post in Peking at the beginning of January, is a Chinese-speaker who has had two previous appointments in the Chinese capital. He was a Third Secretary in the British embassy in 1955 and a First Secretary and Consul in 1962. He has also served in Bern, Stockholm and Paris.

● Israelis climb
down on permits
Tel Aviv - A year-old controversy, which prevented 120 foreigners from taking up teaching posts in Arab universities in the occupied West Bank, has been settled after the Israelis dropped a requirement that they must sign an undertaking not to support the PLO.

● Deserter hold
out in siege
Seoul, (Reuters) - Two runaway soldiers armed with automatic rifles and hand grenades shot a man dead as they held 150 troops and police at bay in a Seoul inn siege.

Police and troops ringing the inn said they could not close in because of the intense fire from the deserters.

● Mine blast
Belgrade, (Reuters) - Five miners were killed and 19 injured in a natural gas explosion which shook a pit of the Zenica coal mine in central Yugoslavia.

● Border clash
Gaborone (AP) - Soldiers from Botswana and neighboring Zimbabwe clashed briefly yesterday after a 30-man Zimbabwean patrol was surprised amid burning huts by a Botswana patrol three miles inside Botswana.

● Terror claim
Paris (AFP) - An anonymous telephone caller claimed that Nonday's shooting of two Jordanian embassy employees in Athens was carried out by the "Arab Revolutionary Brigades", the same group which said it was responsible for the recent attacks on Jordanian ambassadors in Delhi and Rome.

● Luce returns
Mr Richard Luce, Minister for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs arrived back in London yesterday from Egypt after a fact finding mission for the Prime Minister in the Middle East.

● Seamen jailed
Copenhagen, (AFP) - Five Danish seamen, extradited from the US, were sentenced to prison terms ranging from five to six years for trying to smuggle 60 tons of marijuana into America.

● Sardine haul
Hamburg (AP) - Thieves have stolen 13 tons of oil sardines worth about £15,000 from a container shipped from Casablanca.

● Paper to close
St Louis (Reuters) - The St Louis Globe-Democrat (circulation 284,000) will stop publishing on December 31 due to financial problems, leaving the city with only one major daily newspaper.

● Hard-bitten
Paris (AP) - The French postal service has launched a campaign to make the dog-eating public aware that 3,500 postmen are bitten by their pets each year causing 55,000 lost workdays.

● Gem of a name
Moscow (AFP) - A giant diamond weighing 95 carats recently found in Yakutsk, north Siberia, was immediately christened "The Thirtieth Anniversary of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party".

Defence tops the Bonn agenda

From Michael Blayon, Bonn

consultations. Dr Kohl faces tough opposition to deployment in West Germany, and will want to discuss with Mrs Thatcher the dwindling prospects for last-minute agreement in Geneva as well as the likelihood of the Russians' leaving the negotiations.

His Government, especially Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, is keen to get British endorsement of its attempt to keep bridges open to the East, and was heartened by Mrs Thatcher's recent public support for continued dialogue with the Russians.

The Chancellor will also go into detail about an issue that has loomed large in political argument here and in Britain recently, that of the "dual key" system on missiles. West Germany does not have the same arrangements with the Americans over the control of nuclear weapons, and powerful figures on both the left and right have begun to suggest that Bonn should press Washington for something similar.

Several Social Democrats have called for a West German right of veto over the use of any new American missiles based here, and have cited the British example. But Herr Manfred

Wörner, the Defence Minister, recently insisted that his country, which has renounced nuclear weapons by treaty, did not want to alter the present consultation mechanism with Washington. Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the SPD leader, has also expressed doubts about the need for a dual key.

Mrs Thatcher will dwell especially on her insistence on a real reform of the EEC budget. She is likely to make it plain to Dr Kohl her opposition to the latest European Commission's proposals on Britain's contribution, and she will lobby him hard on the need to cut back agricultural spending. Both Britain and West Germany are large net contributors to the community.

On Grenada, Dr Kohl has been put under great strain by the invasion which has stirred up sharp reactions here. Under pressure from Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister, he has retreated somewhat from the Government's early condemnation. But he made clear to Mr Kenneth Dam, the State Department official who came here from London to brief him on the crisis, his anger at the lack of consultation.

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TRAIDCRAFT

Iraq accused of using chemicals
New York (Reuters) - Iran has accused Iraq of repeatedly using chemical weapons during recent fighting in their three-year-old Gulf War and asked the United Nations to look into the charge.

The accusations are contained in a letter to the UN Secretary-General, asking him to "examine the medical and military evidence of the chemical weapons employed by the Iraqi forces of aggression".

كندا من الأصل

The second in a series of public announcements.

Privatising British Telecom: a time to deal in facts, not fears.

The privatising of British Telecom has stirred up political controversy. Leaving the political issue aside, there is now an urgent need to clarify the points below in the interests of truth and the customer.

Q. Is it a case of public service versus private profit?

A. No. In a competitive world, profit comes only from giving customers what they want, efficiently. The drive for profit, therefore, must be good for the customer. As a Public Limited Company, with innovative technical and human resources and freed from Government control, British Telecom must be encouraged to become a major force in tomorrow's world of telecommunications. Anything less will be bad for British industry and the nation.

Q. Can foreign shareholders take control of British Telecom?

A. No. There will be a strict ceiling on the shareholding of any individual or group of individual shareholders, even within this country. And the Government will hold the largest number of shares. Even a UK takeover, let alone a foreign takeover, will be impossible. Many good opportunities for business growth lie in overseas markets. If shares are quoted on foreign stock exchanges it will aid our prospects of competing in those countries.

Q. Is it true that residential 'phone charges will shoot up, that rural, emergency services and many kiosks will be cut back? And that services for the disabled will be abandoned?

A. No. British Telecom is fully committed to maintain these services. In any case, the Licence under which British Telecom will operate is a legal safeguard of all services for which there is reasonable public demand. With regard to residential charges, the Licence specifically relates increases to the Retail Price Index.

This is the first time in British history that the provision of many telecommunications services will be required by law – a far stronger safeguard than has previously existed.

British Telecom is already one of the most technologically advanced telecommunications systems in the world. It has every intention of going on getting better and adapting to compete in the world market-place.

We shall always have the interests of you, our customer, at the forefront of our thinking.

Evren's welcome for Ozal dispels fears of crisis in Turkey

From Rasit Gardilek and Edward Mortimer, Ankara

Fears of a crisis after Sunday's general election were dispelled yesterday when President Kenan Evren received the leader of the winning party, Mr Turgut Ozal and effectively proclaimed him Prime Minister designate.

The President, who just before the poll had publicly accused Mr Ozal of trying to steal the credit for all the military regime's accomplishments and making false promises to the electorate, now congratulated him on his success and said it was in the interest of governmental stability that one party should have an overall majority and form the Government on its own.

The official election result will be announced later in the week, and the new Parliament

will meet 10 days after that. Only then will the President formally invite Mr Ozal to form a government.

Yesterday Mr Ozal refused to be drawn on the composition of his Cabinet, but press speculation on this subject is already rife, with several newspapers naming the ambassador in London, Mr Rahmi Gurek, as a likely Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr Gurek, a career diplomat, is best known as an expert on foreign trade.

The Foreign Minister in the outgoing government, Mr Ihter Turkmen, was named Turkey's permanent representative at the United Nations office in Geneva, a surprisingly low level appointment for a man who held top diplomatic posts before

being called to the Foreign Ministry by the military regime. The unofficial final result of the election gives Mr Ozal's Motherland Party 45 per cent of the popular vote and 212 of the 400 seats in Parliament, one of which will remain vacant because of an earlier veto of one of his candidates by the regime. He will, therefore, have an overall majority of 23.

The runner-up is the left-of-centre Populist Party, led by Mr Necdet Calp, which also did surprisingly well in obtaining 117 seats, while the officially-backed Nationalist Democracy Party won only 71.

Speaking to the press before their 35-minute meeting, both the President and Mr Ozal emphasized that the election result and the high turnout of more than 92 per cent were in themselves the best reply to "ill-intentioned press speculation" and proved the nation's attachment to democracy.

Voting was compulsory on pain of a fine of 2,500 lira (about £7).

As an example of the foreign media's bad faith, Mr Evren complained that his meeting with fellow members of the ruling National Security Council on Sunday, which he said was to discuss matters related to the budget, had been deliberately misconstrued as a panic reaction to the election result.

Mr Ozal denied that the possible participation in next year's local elections of parties disqualified from the general election would pose any problems for his party.

Turkey would continue its Western-oriented foreign policy, he added in reply to another question. "But we shall be more active in our foreign relations". In other words Turkey could be expected to "bargain harder".

The wrong winner, page 14



Kies and make up: President Evren greeting Mr Turgut Ozal, the man he opposed before the poll.

Assault claimed by Muzorewa's son

Harare (Reuters, AP) - A son of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the detained former Prime Minister, has been released after spending a day in custody.

Mr Philomen Muzorewa, aged 26, said yesterday that Zimbabwean special agents had "threatened, warned and assaulted" him for several hours before releasing him on Monday night. He said he was not badly injured. "I think they just wanted to shake me up and shut me up", he said. "But I don't care."

He said he had been told he had angered the authorities by telling journalists he feared some members of the Government wanted to kill his father.

He would continue campaigning for the release of his father, who was arrested under emergency powers eight days ago for suspected subversive activities.

The bishop's United African National Council party said the former Prime Minister was continuing the hunger strike he began on the day of his detention.

Mr Edward Mazwiwa, the party's general secretary, said the bishop was visited in prison on Monday by a doctor who reported he was fit despite his hunger strike.

Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, the Security Minister said: "If he wants to be released because he's on hunger strike it's not on." He added that Bishop Muzorewa might be force-fed.

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, has accused Bishop Muzorewa of plotting against his Government in alliance with South Africa and

Israel. The Bishop was seized shortly after returning from a six-week visit to Israel which he said was for biblical studies.

Another minority opposition leader, the Rev Ndebaningi Sithole, was also warned over the weekend not to conspire against the Government.

In a statement yesterday he accused Mr Mugabe of a witch hunt aimed at turning Zimbabwe into a one-party state, and challenged the Prime Minister to bring him before the courts and charge him with the "clandestine activities" Mr Mugabe has accused him of.

The Reverend Sithole, who claimed that his detention by Mr Mugabe's Government was "imminent", called for Mr Mugabe and the editor of *The Herald*, the country's leading newspaper, to prove "baseless and wild allegations" that he was organizing secret subversive meetings around the country.

The Herald, which is controlled by the state-owned Mass Media Trust, supported the accusations made by Mr Mugabe at the weekend that the Reverend Sithole, whose Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) holds no seats in Parliament, was "engaging in subversive activity".

Meanwhile the detention of a senior aide of Mr Joshua Nkomo, the opposition leader was ruled to be illegal by the high court yesterday. It ordered the release of Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, aged 43, who had been held under emergency powers without trial since being acquitted of treason charges last April.

Poland plans amnesty at Christmas

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish Government is planning a conciliatory gesture to the fugitive Solidarity leaders in the form of a Christmas amnesty, informed sources disclosed yesterday.

An amnesty allowing underground leaders to surrender without fear of prosecution ran out on October 31, leaving the Solidarity opposition in some confusion about what will happen to them if arrested.

The new amnesty proposal is being considered by two parliamentary committees and the next session of Parliament is expected to pass it into law. The idea is for the amnesty to run until January 1 though it is not clear whether it will have retroactive effect for people detained since October 31.

The move, one official says, reflects Government confidence about the depleted condition of the underground opposition.

Although more than 16,000 people are officially said to have benefited from the lapsed amnesty since it was declared in July - with reduced prison terms, the dropping of investigations as well as actual release - the most politically sensitive issues have yet to be solved.

The four dissident advisers of Solidarity and seven former leaders are still facing trial and show no signs of any desire to take up an offer to emigrate. A show trial would obviously not improve the public mood and it might lead to the collapse or delay of the debt rescheduling talks with the West.

Grenada: After the war was over...



Beach party: American soldiers carrying their clothes and arms up the beach near Point Salines after a swim.

An old hand brushes up his parliament

From Trevor Fishlock, St George's, Grenada

Mr Curtis Strachan is dusting his ceremonial wig and brushing his gown. As Clerk of the suspended legislature of Grenada he has been ordered to revive it as quickly as possible. "I cannot tell you how excited I feel," he said yesterday. "My first love is parliament and I always dreamed it would come back some day."

He has ordered the cleaning and restoration of the derelict legislature chamber in an eighteenth-century colonial building overlooking the harbour in St George's. The Speaker's chair, a gift from Britain, the large horseshoe-shaped table and a red carpet all need polishing and repairing. Hansard reporters and clerks are being

recruited. The two usages, one for the 15-member House of Representatives and one for the 13-member Senate, are being reviewed from a strong-room.

Mr Strachan, aged 57, is brushing up by reading a battered 1964 edition of *Erskine May*, the bible of parliamentary procedure. He has been Clerk of the Grenada legislature since 1959. He served on attachment to the British House of Commons in 1962 and worked at the clerks' table in the Commons in 1969.

The Grenada legislature last met in February 1979, before Maurice Bishop seized power from the eccentric Sir Eric Gairy. Since then the chamber has been used for training civil servants and for

cricket and football club meetings and its furnishings have fallen into disrepair.

Mr Strachan put his wig, gown and neck bands into a cupboard and continued to work for the Government as a civil servant during the revolutionary period. "I'm a strong believer in the parliamentary system," he said with a smile "and it is great to be getting back to it."

The legal system continued to operate under the Bishop government. The assizes were sitting on in the old, dark wooden courthouse on October 19, the day Bishop and others were killed. Because of the turmoil in the capital, the court adjourned. It will sit again in February.

Americans back down on mass grave claim

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Embarrassed State Department officials yesterday backed off from a formal statement that the United States had found a mass grave in Grenada and said it was checking rumours of possible grave sites.

The confusion arose following a statement by Mr John Hughes, the chief State Department spokesman, at his daily conference on Monday. Mr Hughes then told reporters that a mass grave "containing 100 to 150 people" had been found and United States specialists were trying to determine if the body of Mr Maurice Bishop, the former Minister, was in it.

But American officials in Grenada denied that a mass grave had been found and within a few hours of Mr Hughes' statement, the State Department issued a retraction.

It said: "The Department is deferring to United States representatives in Grenada who have indicated that they are checking out local rumours of possible grave sites. But at this point neither they nor we can confirm the existence of any such sites."

A State Department official refused to say how the confusion had occurred. Meanwhile, members of a bipartisan House of Representatives fact-finding mission have returned from Grenada and are reporting to Mr Thomas O'Neill, the Democratic Speaker of the House.

Mr Thomas Foley, a Democratic Representative from Washington state, head of the 14-member delegation, told reporters that the tension and unrest after the assassination of

Mr Bishop, had left Americans in the island in danger.

"We have no evidence of any direct threat" to the lives of Americans, he said but the island was under extreme tension. "There is, in fact, no Government in effect following the assassination of Maurice Bishop."

Mr Foley refused to make any judgment on whether President Reagan was right to order the invasion of the island. Several other members of the delegation believed the President's intervention was justified.

Outlining the delegation's findings, Mr Foley noted that many Grenadians had refused to use the word "invasion" arguing that it should, as President Reagan has said, be called a "rescue mission".

He said the delegation also concluded that the American military performed its mission well and everyone involved "feels a great sense of pride in the forces that landed". US forces actually took greater casualties themselves in an effort to protect Grenadian civilians.

Commenting on speculative reports that some Americans are missing in Grenada, the State Department said US consular officers were visiting smaller villages around the island in case this were so.

All the medical students in Grenada had been accounted for. The total number of Americans evacuated until last Thursday was 603 and there had been no US civilian casualties.

Spanish poll rekindles coup fears

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

A group of naval officers have indicated in an opinion poll that they would support a coup if terrorism in Spain continued to escalate.

The Defence Ministry yesterday launched an inquiry into the poll, which disclosed that a third of the officers interviewed would favour intervention by the armed forces.

Senior Narcis Serra, the Socialist Defence Minister, ordered the investigation after *Diario 16*, the liberal Madrid daily, published the poll results on Monday.

The findings embarrassed Senior Felipe Gonzalez, the Prime Minister, who assured Austrian MPs in Vienna on the same day that there were no coup risks in Spain.

The navy poll, ordered for internal use after last month's killing of an army captain in Bilbao, showed that a further 37 per cent would excuse such interference, while not advocating it themselves.

The inquiry will try to establish how the navy came to formulate such a question and whether the answers refer only to the Basque terrorist problem or a full-scale takeover of the country.

In a critical editorial, *Diario 16* yesterday argued it was one thing to have an efficient intelligence service watching groups favouring an armed takeover and another to permit the periodic submission of Spain's constitution to a kind of restricted pseudo-plebiscite.

What is again at issue is the armed forces' right, as some kind of independent power, to judge the state of the nation.

Montevideo denounced by Amnesty

By Our Foreign Staff

Amnesty International yesterday called on Uruguay to free prisoners of conscience and provide details of the fate of Uruguayan reported to have disappeared at home or in neighbouring Argentina.

The human rights organization urged the authorities in Montevideo to punish those involved in kidnapping and disappearances. Uruguay should also intercede with Buenos Aires to ensure that a full investigation was made into the whereabouts of missing Uruguayans.

Amnesty said it was concerned at the authorities' failure to take effective action to discover the fate of 130 Uruguayan, including seven children, who disappeared after being kidnapped in Argentina between 1974 and 1979.

An Amnesty delegation sent to Montevideo in April concluded that serious violations of human rights are continuing in Uruguay.

The report said Amnesty had collected information "which provides a consistent and coherent picture of the torture of detainees after arrest". Methods included severe beatings, electric shocks to sensitive parts of the body, and near asphyxiation by submersion in water tanks.

There were "disturbing reports of the forcible injection of powerful psychotropic drugs". A total of 150 prisoners, on whose behalf Amnesty had been working, appeared to have been arrested for trade union activities or alleged links with the Communist Party.

Human Rights Violations in Uruguay. Amnesty International, British Section, 5 Roberts Place, EC1 0EJ, E2.

China to build 50 hotels

From Richard Hughes, Hongkong

Expecting a big increase in tourism, China has approved a 1983-85 plan to build 50 hotels.

An Hotel and Building Expo will be held at Canton's Foreign Trade Centre from March 6 to 10 for discussions between visiting foreign architects and hotel caterers and Chinese officials.

The total cost of the 1983-85

plan has not been announced but Guangdong province (neighbouring Hongkong) has already signed contracts worth £440m for tourist accommodation and facilities.

Last year Canton and Guangdong province attracted more than one million tourists - an increase of 12 per cent over 1981.

A two-horse race for Ecuador

By Colin Harding



Hurtado: Unstable majority in Congress

The present incumbent, Señor Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, who was then Vice-President.

President Hurtado, an able young Christian Democrat, has not enjoyed an easy ride, with dwindling oil revenues and an unstable majority in the single-chamber Congress to contend with. His party's candidate this time, Señor Julio Cesar Trujillo,

is not expected to do well.

Señor Febrer Cordero, aged 52, an industrialist, is a formidable candidate, whose achievement has been to unite the disparate forces of the Ecuadorian right into a National Reconstruction Front, with a platform of free market economics.

Señor Borja, 47, a lawyer, is the leader of Ecuador's best-organized party, but his candidacy has been weakened by his failure to win the support of the late President Roldós's party. Opinion polls put Señor Febrer Cordero slightly ahead.

As one of the smaller members of Opec, Ecuador is suffering from falling oil revenues and heavy debts contracted during the years of prosperity in the mid-1970s. In the climate, Señor Febrer Cordero's promises of national salvation through austerity might strike a chord with the 2.4 million voters.

Andalusian land reform

Socialists go for a compromise

From Our Own Correspondent, Madrid

In the first attempt since before the civil war to tackle the land problem, the Spanish Socialists envisage compulsory cultivation by cooperatives of neglected private estates and a progressive tax on underworked land in an agrarian reform Bill just worked out for Andalusia.

The traditionally most explosive issue of property and expropriation has been given second place with a new emphasis on the full use of both private and public lands. This is a compromise favoured by Señor Carlos Romero, the Agriculture Minister, and Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the Prime Minister, who is himself an Andalusian. The approach has been adopted after months of difficult negotiations with the Andalusian Socialist regional

menting the first year of the programme. Señor Manuel Manante, Andalusia's Agriculture Minister, aged 39, a farmer's son and an expert in cooperatives, began a series of meetings this week with representatives of Andalusia's big landowners and the landless day-labourers in an attempt to persuade them to collaborate and start the programme in the new year.

At a specially held ceremony in an Andalusian country town televised recently, Señor Rafael Escudero, the Socialist Chief Minister, put the emphasis on that part of the programme beginning on the estates formerly owned by Rumasa, Spain's largest private conglomerate expropriated by the Madrid Government last February.

Rumasa formerly had more than 30 landholdings in Andalusia, including an estate of more than 38,000 acres incorporating two municipalities purchased from a Spanish noble family in 1973.

More than half Andalusia's productive land is made up of big estates which represent less

than two per cent of all family holdings.

The Reform Bill, to go before the Socialist-dominated regional Parliament this month, includes a provision for expropriation in areas of "social necessity". The Chief Minister indicated, however, that his Government will be applying more vigorously the 1979 Agricultural law, introduced by the Central Democrats, which requires obligatory improvement of neglected land.

The programme was launched against the background of last summer's 600-mile march through Andalusia by thousands of landless labourers and the occupation of big estates chosen because their absentee landlords failed to cultivate them adequately.

The Andalusian organization, in a first reaction, warned the region that capital might flee and go elsewhere in Spain. Both the Communist-run Agriculture Union and the Land Labourer's Union run by Señor Francisco Casero have condemned the Bill as falling to meet the centuries-old land hunger problem.

Other papers used general crowd scenes, with portraits of Marx, Engels and Lenin, *Red Star*, the armed forces paper, had front-page pictures of troops and armour passing a giant portrait of Lenin. *Sovietskaya Rossiya*, the candidate Politburo member who was awarded the Order of Lenin on his seventieth birthday.

Kremliology, an inexact science with no claims to infallibility, has come into its own again in Moscow, with diplomats and journalists scouring publications for clues to leadership shifts. The *Pravda* and *Izvestiya* photographs appeared to have been sharpened so that Mr Andropov's features were clearly visible.

The photograph of the Politburo, spread across the top of all front pages, showed Mr Konstantin Chernenko standing in Mr Andropov's place, to the right of Marshal Ustinov, but the point was not stressed in accompanying articles, which listed the Politburo in alphabetical order.

Of the three "young turks" now manoeuvring for the succession - whether imminent or eventual - Mr Grigory Romanov is held by some observers to have the edge since, unlike Mr Gaidar Aliyev, he is a powerful Central Committee secretary as well as a full Politburo member. Mr Mikhail Gorbachov also holds both posts, but is much younger at 52.

There were no indications yesterday from officials or the press of Mr Andropov's state of health. There are reports that he had had a kidney operation. Other reports speak of heart and circulatory diseases.



in monastery exile since September 1981

On the occasion of the Twelfth anniversary of the enthronement of HIS HOLINESS POPE SHENOUDA III 117th Pope of Alexandria and Patriarch of the See of St Mark

A service will be held at 11 a.m., Saturday 12th November, 1983, preceded by the Coptic Liturgy at 9 a.m. at St Mark's Coptic Orthodox Church, Allen Street, Kensington, London W8 to celebrate this memorable event and to offer prayers for the release of His Holiness from monastery exile and his resumption of full pastoral care.

All are welcome

هكذا من الأصل

THE DIFFERENCE A REGULAR MONTHLY INCOME MAKES:

What 11½% p.a. gross earns you every month

Investment	Average monthly income	Investment	Average monthly income
£ 2,000	£ 19.17	£15,000	£143.75
£ 3,000	£ 28.75	£16,000	£153.33
£ 4,000	£ 38.33	£17,000	£162.92
£ 5,000	£ 47.92	£18,000	£172.50
£ 6,000	£ 57.50	£19,000	£182.08
£ 7,000	£ 67.08	£20,000	£191.67
£ 8,000	£ 76.67	£21,000	£201.25
£ 9,000	£ 86.25	£22,000	£210.83
£10,000	£ 95.83	£23,000	£220.42
£11,000	£105.42	£24,000	£230.00
£12,000	£115.00	£25,000	£239.58
£13,000	£124.58	(Each additional £1,000 invested produces an average of £9.58 a month – £115.00 a year. Maximum of £200,000.)	
£14,000	£134.17		

As you can see, an investment in National Savings Income Bonds can make a lot of difference to your income. Currently you'll get 11½% pa interest on your Income Bonds. You'll get it paid monthly. And you'll get it all paid without deduction of tax.

Enjoy Life With A Monthly Income The interest is sent direct to your home or your bank on the 5th of each month.

It means some extra money coming in regularly to help pay the bills or simply to spend enjoying life.

Your Savings Are Never Touched Your capital is completely safe – the cash you put in is the cash you'll get back. The rate paid may change from time to time, but it will be kept competitive.

Interest is calculated on a day-to-day basis and is subject to tax if you are a taxpayer.

Getting Your Money Out You can have your money repaid at either three months or six months notice.

If you have held your Bonds for a year or more and have given six months notice, you won't lose a penny of interest.

For details of repayment see paragraph 6 of the prospectus (the full prospectus is published below).

Invest Here and Now You can be sure your investment will always provide a worthwhile income month in, month out. And you can invest here and now.

All you have to do is complete the coupon and send it with your cheque (payable to "National Savings," crossed "A/C Payee") to NSIB, Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, Lancs, FY3 9YP.

Or ask for an application form at your Post Office.

NATIONAL SAVINGS INCOME BONDS

PROSPECTUS

1. The Director of Savings is authorised by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to receive until further notice applications for National Savings Income Bonds ("Bonds").

2. The Bonds are a Government security, issued under the National Loans Act 1968. They are registered in the National Savings Stock Register and are subject to the Regulations relating to the National Savings Stock Register for the time being in force, so far as these are applicable. The principal of and interest on the Bonds will be a charge on the National Loans Fund.

PURCHASE

3.1 Subject to a minimum initial purchase of £2,000 (see paragraph 4) a Bond may be purchased for £1,000 or a multiple of that sum. Payment in full must be made at the time of application. The date of purchase will for all purposes be the date of receipt of the remittance, with a completed application form, at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

3.2 An investment certificate, bearing the date of purchase, will be issued in respect of each purchase.

HOLDING LIMITS

4.1 No person may hold, either solely or jointly with any other person, less than £2,000 or more than £200,000 of Bonds. Bonds inherited from a deceased holder will not count towards this permitted maximum. Furthermore, Bonds held by a person as trustee will not count towards the maximum which he is permitted to hold in his personal capacity; nor will Bonds held in trust count towards the permitted maximum of a beneficiary's personal holding.

4.2 The Treasury may vary the maximum and minimum holding limits and the minimum initial purchase from time to time, upon giving notice. No such variation will prejudice any right under the prospectus enjoyed by a Bondholder immediately before the variation in respect of a Bond then held by him.

INTEREST

5.1 Interest will be calculated on a day-to-day basis from the date of purchase at a rate determined by the Treasury ("the Treasury rate").

5.2 Interest will be payable on the 5th day of each month. The Director of Savings may defer payments of accrued interest otherwise due in respect of a Bond within the period of six weeks following the date of purchase until the next interest date following the end of that period.

5.3 If on repayment the Bond has, by reason of paragraph 6.1, earned less interest than the total already paid in respect of the Bond under paragraph 5.2 the balance will be deducted from the sum to be repaid. Any interest earned on the Bond and not already paid to be repaid will be added to the sum to be repaid. If, in the case of repayment under paragraph 6.2, it is not reasonably practicable to stop an interest payment from being made after the

repayment date the amount of that interest payment will be deducted from the sum to be repaid.

5.4 The Treasury may from time to time vary the Treasury rate upon giving six weeks' notice.

5.5 The Treasury may from time to time vary the intervals at and dates on which interest is payable, upon giving notice, and in so doing may specify holding limits above or below which any variation will apply. No variation will apply to a Bond issued before the variation unless the Bondholder agrees to such application.

5.6 Interest on a Bond registered in the sole name of a minor under seven years of age will normally be paid into a National Savings Bank account in the name of the minor.

5.7 Interest on a Bond will be paid without deduction of income tax, but it is subject to income tax and must be included in any return of income made to the Inland Revenue.

REPAYMENT

6.1 A Bondholder may obtain repayment of a Bond at par before redemption upon giving either three or six calendar months' notice. The amount of interest earned by the Bond from the date of purchase until repayment will be determined by the period of notice given by the Bondholder and by whether or not repayment takes place before the first anniversary of purchase.

	3 months' notice of repayment	6 months' notice of repayment
Repayment before the first anniversary of purchase	No interest in respect of any period	Interest at half the Treasury rate from the date of purchase to the date of repayment
Repayment on or after the first anniversary of purchase	Interest at the Treasury rate from the date of purchase to the date of repayment	Interest at the Treasury rate from the date of purchase to the date of repayment

6.2 Where an application for repayment of a Bond is made after the death of the sole or sole surviving registered holder no fixed period of notice is required and the Bond will earn interest at the Treasury rate from the date of purchase up to the date of repayment, whether or not repayment occurs before the first anniversary of the purchase.

6.3 Any application for repayment of a Bond must be made in writing to the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool and accompanied by the investment certificate. The period of notice given by the Bondholder will be calculated from the date on which the application is received in the Bonds and Stock Office.

6.4 Applications may be made for repayment of part of a Bond in an amount of £1,000 or a multiple of that sum provided that the holding of Bonds remaining after the part repayment will still fall within the minimum holding limit imposed by paragraph 4.1 as varied from time to time under paragraph 4.2. The preceding sub-paragraphs will apply to the part repaid as to a whole Bond. The remaining balance will have the same date of purchase and the same interest dates as were applicable to the original Bond immediately prior to repayment.

PAYMENTS

7 Interest will be payable direct to a National Savings Bank or other bank account or by crossed warrant sent by post. Capital will be repayable direct to a National Savings Bank account or by crossed warrant sent by post.

MINORS

8. A Bond held by a minor under the age of seven years, either solely or jointly with any other person, will not be repayable, except with the consent of the Director of Savings.

TRANSFER

9. Bonds will not be transferable except with the consent of the Director of Savings. Transfer of a Bond or part of a Bond will only be allowed in an amount of £1,000 or multiple of that sum and will not be allowed if the holding of the transfer or transfers would thereby be outside the holding limits imposed by paragraph 4.1 as varied from time to time under paragraph 4.2. The Director of Savings will normally give consent in the case of, for example, devolution of Bonds on the death of a holder but not to any proposed transfer which is by way of sale or for any consideration.

NOTICE

10. The Treasury will give any notice required under paragraph 4.2, 5.4, 5.5 or 11 of the prospectus in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes or in any other manner which they think fit. If notice is given otherwise than in the Gazettes it will as soon as is reasonably possible thereafter be recorded in them.

GUARANTEED LIFE OF BONDS

11. Each Bond may be held for a guaranteed initial period of 10 years from the first interest date after the date of purchase. Thereafter interest will continue to be payable under the terms of the prospectus until the redemption of the Bond. The Bond will be redeemed at par either at the end of the guaranteed initial period or on any interest date thereafter in either case upon the giving of six months' notice by the Treasury. The Director of Savings will write to the Bondholder before redemption, at the last recorded address for his Bondholding, informing him of the date of redemption notified by the Treasury.

APPLICATION FOR NATIONAL SAVINGS INCOME BOND

To NSIB, Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, Lancs FY3 9YP.

1 I/We accept the terms of the Prospectus and apply for a Bond to the value of: £ ,000 Initial minimum of £2,000 and multiples of £1,000 to a maximum of £200,000

2 Surname(s) Full Christian name(s) or forename(s) Mr/Mrs/Miss

Address (including postcode)

Name of Trust (if applicable) Date of Birth (if under 7) Day Month Year

3 NAME AND ADDRESS FOR DESPATCH OF INVESTMENT CERTIFICATE (if different from above):
Name
Address

4 DIVIDENDS TO BE PAID BY CREDIT TO: (if not to a National Savings Bank or other bank account, enter name and address to which dividend warrants should be sent)
Bank
Address
A/c Name(s) A/c No

5 Signature(s) Date 19

Gandhi women locked in unseemly family feud over Sanjay's son

From Michael Hamlyn
Delhi

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, was yesterday accused of neglecting and exploiting her grandson, the child of her late younger son, Sanjay, whose inheritance is the subject of an unseemly dispute in the Delhi High Court.

The ill feeling between the two widows, the Prime Minister, and Mrs Maneka Gandhi, her daughter-in-law, is getting wide publicity here. The spectacle of distinguished people unable to run their lives without recourse to litigation is one of universal appeal.

Mrs Gandhi is intervening in the application of her daughter-in-law for powers to administer Sanjay's estate. But yesterday, the younger Mrs Gandhi hit back. She is president of a new opposition party, the Rashtriya Sanjay Manch, or National Sanjay Platform, and is using every opportunity to bring the in-



Mrs Maneka Gandhi: The mother-in-law's scourge

adequacies of her mother-in-law to public notice.

Mrs Maneka Gandhi said her son's grandmother had not helped the child in any way, or given him anything, in spite of her considerable income. "Instead, she has chosen to file frivolous objections to delay the grant of probate," the younger Mrs Gandhi said. She insisted that the Prime Minister was

abusing her powers against an orphaned child and his widowed mother.

Earlier, the Prime Minister had complained to the court that visits of her grandson, Feroz Yaron Gandhi, had been curtailed since he left her house. But Mrs Maneka Gandhi said this was done because the child was being placed in undesirable situations, likely to cause him distress.

"He was being used only for political publicity by his grandmother," she said. The child was being exploited instead loved.

She also alleged that the Prime Minister, who was administering the joint family property, had not paid any money for the education, maintenance and welfare of the child. Sanjay's accounts had been frozen after his death in an air crash in 1980.

The case is likely to continue for some time, with the next session at the end of next week.

Assam blast raises security fears

Delhi (Reuters) - A bomb explosion in Assam which killed at least 17 people and injured 60, has raised fears for the security of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, who is due to visit the area on Friday and Saturday.

The explosion on Monday night at the main railway station in the state capital Gauhati was the worst act of violence in the turbulent state since February when 3,000 people died in a road blockade during Mrs Gandhi's visit.

Two organizations closely involved in the anti-immigrant campaign - the All Assam Students' Union and the Assam People's Revolutionary Council - decided yesterday to call a road blockade during Mrs Gandhi's visit.

23,000 on guard for Reagan in Tokyo

From Richard Hanson
Tokyo

President Ronald Reagan arrives in Japan today for talks with Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, under the tightest security seen since the seven-nation Tokyo summit meeting in 1979.

The visit comes at a time when both leaders face domestic political tests and bilateral relations are strained by economic and trade issues. It now seems certain that the Nakasone will have to dissolve Parliament and call a general election in December.

Given the political considerations, both men will seek as much political gain from the visit as possible. To ensure this, officials in the United States and Japan have worked hard to clear up - or put off - the toughest of trade and defence issues.

Some 23,000 special police will be mobilized each day in Tokyo.

Mr and Mrs Reagan will stay at the Akasaka Palace.

There has been a spate of demonstrations against the Reagan visit but so far none serious. The police last week disclosed that they had captured plans by one radical leftist group to hit at a US military installation outside Tokyo and at the US embassy. Tokyo's Hameda international airport, where the Reagan party will arrive, has been virtually cordoned off.

Leading article, page 15

Greek MPs ratify US bases deal

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The Greek Parliament has ratified by an overwhelming majority the agreement between the United States and Greece authorizing the Americans to continue using their military bases in this country in exchange for substantial US military assistance to Greece.

The vote was taken early yesterday by a show of hands after a heated debate lasting four days. Support for the Bill came from both the Socialist majority, which is committed to removing the foreign bases, and the pro-Western opposition party, New Democracy, which regards them as vital for Greek defence.

The main argument centred on the true meaning of the English word "terminable". The agreement is terminable after five years upon written notice served five months earlier.

The Government argued that the bases would go by the end of 1988. The Opposition, both conservative and Communist, insisted that the agreement left this to the discretion of the Government in power at the time.

Strangely, the pro-Soviet Communist Party which opposed the Bill and demanded that the bases be removed before the next elections in 1985, abstained from voting.

Hard labour for teachers on top of detention

From Hassan Akhtar
Islamabad

Three young teachers of a Pakistani university were sentenced yesterday to prison terms from seven to two years with hard labour by a special military court for possessing anti-government literature.

Mr Jamil Omer, a computer science teacher of the Quaid-e-Azam University of Islamabad, and his two colleagues, Dr Mohammad Saleem and Mr Tariq Ahsan were arrested in November 1981, on charges of conspiring to possess objectionable material.

All three were denied bail during the trial which ended last April.

Bandaranaike keep it in the family

From Denovan Moldrich
Colombo

Mr Anura Bandaranaike, aged 34, whose parents served both as Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition between 1952 and 1977, was unanimously elected Leader of the Opposition yesterday.

He succeeds Mr Appapillai Amirthalingam, secretary-general of the Tamil United Liberation Front, who has forfeited his seat in Parliament by his absence.

One of Mr Bandaranaike's first acts as Leader of the Opposition was to meet Mr Parathasathiy, the Indian special envoy, who is in Sri Lanka as a mediator over the problems of the Tamil minority.

THE ARTS



Delicate and dashing: Piatel, Guizex

John Percival acclaims Rudolf Nureyev's *Raymonda*, his first production as director of the Ballet of the Paris Opéra

Biggest and best

One of the skills of a good general is choosing the right ground for his battles and the right allies to help fight them. Rudolf Nureyev achieves both in *Raymonda*, his first production as director of the Ballet of the Paris Opéra, and the result is a convincing victory.

There could hardly be a ballet better suited to the combination of his background and the brilliant skills of the dancers he now commands. Besides offering three big leading roles (each cast with four different interpreters for the current run), there are display numbers, both classical and exotic, for more than a dozen soloists, and many ensembles to show the corps de ballet at full stretch.

His first cast is chosen with a sense of the company's past and future. Yvette Chauviré, the greatest French ballerina of this century, has been tempted out of retirement not only to play La Comtesse de Doris, the heroine's guardian, with immense charm and authority, but also to act as Nureyev's assistant for the production. At the other extreme, two young male soloists, Manuel Legris and Laurent Hilaire, are given a show-stopping duo, as troubadours paying court to Raymonda's closest friends.

Two of the young stars of the Opéra were given the first-night romantic leads. Elisabeth Piatel is a dancer of a shy, delicate beauty that gives radiance to her marvellously assured technique, and her musical phrasing adds light and shade to her dancing. Obviously her performance at this stage of her career does not have the personality that Fonteyn and Plietskaya have stamped on this role in the past, but it would be silly on that account not to admire a dancer of exceptional gifts who already commands the stage.

Charles Jude, with his exotic good looks, somewhat resembles the young Nureyev, and has added to his always admirable solo, dancing a pliancy that recalls the same model. Jean de Bienne, that noble Crusader, can rarely have looked a more natural figure to appear in a young girl's dreams, nor made a more dashing entrance when he arrives in the nick of time to save her from the clutches of a Saracen rival.

Yet Jean Guizex plays that rival, Abderam, with such power, ardour and mysterious glamour that it seems a shame that the plot dictates his death at the end of Act II. Guizex, endowed with the physique and the talent that could have made him outstanding as a conventional leading man, has always preferred roles outside the common run, and this one gives him hardly less scope for creating a mysterious and commanding figure than Nureyev's Manfred did four years ago.

With a proper respect for the choreographic genius whose journey from France to Russia preceded his own, in the opposite direction, by just over a century, Nureyev has taken Marius Petipa's surviving choreography from the original 1898 *Raymonda* as his model, using as much of it (especially in the beautiful solos for the women) as he can, and following a complementary style for his own inventions. However, he has greatly elaborated it both from the version he knew in Leningrad and from his own earlier productions of the ballet.

But the choreographic richness, which uses every square metre of the enormous stage at the Opéra, is accompanied by a return to simplicity in the plot, abandoning the psychological readings which Nureyev added when he staged the ballet in Zurich in 1972. The plot is now a little more full than in his 1965 version which the Australian Ballet danced in Birmingham and London, but a good deal more simple than Petipa's, and all the better for that. Also, it is conveyed primarily in dance, without a lot of heavy mime.

Nicholas Georgiadis is the designer, as at Zurich, but there he had to work with limited stage resources. In Paris his imagination has free rein, and his solution is a marvellous collage of elements from medieval manuscripts, paintings and tapestries. It all looks splendidly elaborate but transforms quickly and easily from one scene to another. It is probably his best ballet design: sumptuous but not heavy.

Another strength of the Paris production is the quality of the orchestral playing. Michel Sasson, who conducted the premiere, will share the responsibility with Michel Quéval during the run, is quoted in the programme about the extremely varied instrumentation, the nuances and refined contrasts which he found when he worked on the score. He has succeeded in conveying his enthusiasm for Glazunov's music to the orchestra.

For all that, it is as a dance spectacle that *Raymonda* must first and last be judged - and what spectacular dancing it offers. The title part must be one of the most demanding in the classical repertoire, with a profusion of solos, each based on a different selection from the technical and stylistic palette, and duets that range from romantic affection to alarm and distress, from playful simplicity to studied grandeur.

The set numbers for Raymonda herself, her two companions (Claude de Vulpien and Monique Loubières in the first cast) and their admirers provide the bravura highlights, but Nureyev's choreography makes the corps de ballet work almost as hard in the two big waltzes of Act I, and of course Act III has the more widely known classic showpiece with its entries for eight couples and the male *pas de quatre* which cannot often have been danced with such a mixture of strength and ease.

All this classical dancing is contrasted with the exotic element provided by Abderam's suite, who offer both Spanish and oriental dances to entertain Raymonda (Nureyev has built up an opportunity to show off Patrick Dupond's virtuosity and dazzling personality in this sequence).

The importance of *Raymonda* is that it publicly marks Nureyev's recognition that he has taken over the largest and strongest company of dancers in western Europe, full of talent at all levels but lacking a repertoire that makes the most of their gifts. In this production he gives them the sort of display dancing they do best, some of the forthcoming productions will push them to new experiences.

Further performances to-night, on Friday, November 29 and 30, December 2, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 13.

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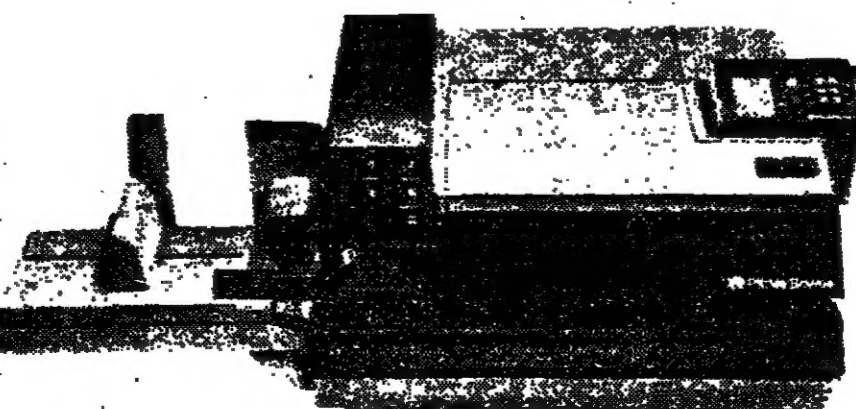
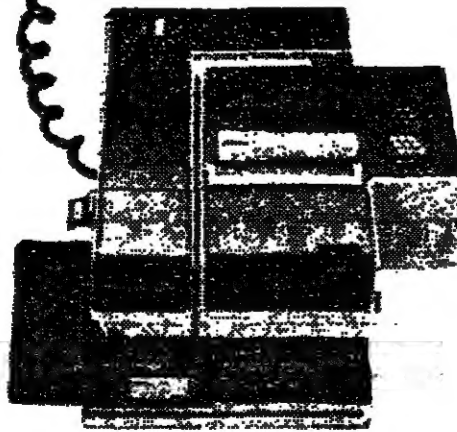
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THE ARTS

Television

A vivid snap of Luther

Wherever Martin Luther happens to be, and sectarian disagreements seem to have moved in recent years towards a consensus that his ultimate destination was upwards rather than downwards, he must derive considerable satisfaction at the celebrations of his five-hundredth anniversary which are international and multimedia. He and we have come a long way since he nailed those propositions to the castle door.

BBC1 stuck a well-made oar in last night with William Nicholson's *Martin Luther - Heretic*. A dramatized documentary it was called, but it was more a snapshot, though an extremely vivid one. It followed his career from the terrible uncertainties and damnation-clouded days of his early monastic life to the, to some, equally terrible certainties of his maturity. We left him at the point where the Papal Bull condemning him for heresy was being merrily burnt at Wittenberg, his fellow Augustinians were renouncing the vows and some were preparing to take on the new one of matrimony.

Luther took that road, too, of course, and with a Cistercian nun, but this episode of his life was wisely left - perhaps to some future Hollywood blockbuster. Mr Nicholson had the nub of it: the revolt against the corruption of the church and the idea that salvation could be purchased, the return to the revelations of scripture.

Jonathan Pryce has a natural lugubriousness that promises the raw material for a Luther and he added to it conviction and fire where appropriate to achieve a commendable performance. He was well supported. Maurice Denham, as Father Staupitz, made a superb Augustinian Vicar-General, counselling Luther in his early agonies, cautioning him in his later conviction; and David de Keyser made a smooth job of Duke Frederick, Elector of Saxony and protector of Luther.

Clive Swift as the indulgence-selling Dominican Johann Tetzel, Luther's "donkey from Rome", appeared a little inclined towards over-indulgence himself but maybe to recall those days, when death and the devil were near neighbours to all, a brimstone performance was needed.

Mr Nicholson's script was spare and effective and the director, Norman Stone, moved the action on at a pace that made an hour fly. Altogether, nothing to protest about, and a tight little triumph for the producer David M. Thompson.

Dennis Hackett



Incisive and confident: details of Raphael's heads of young and old men

Theatre

The chessmen of classicism

False Admissions
Lyric Studio,
Hammersmith

Given up for dead so far as the English stage is concerned, French classicism maintains a small flickering flame at this address. The idea seems to be that, while such work undergoes instant rigor mortis when played on the grand scale, some of its nuances and inner life may be preserved under studio conditions. Christopher Fettes' productions of Racine thus met with qualified success: now Mike Alfreds and the Shared Experience team are making a similar approach to Marivaux.

False Admissions is Timberlake Wertenbaker's version of *Les Faussez Concoctances* - a work of Marivaux's prime that scored as much with French Revolutionary audiences as it did with its original public in 1737, and has claims as the first French play to admit a marriage that cuts across the social lines.

Dorante, an impoverished young gentleman, falls for the lovely young widow, gets himself appointed as her steward and edges himself into her affections with the help of his Figaro-like former valet, Dubois.

In English, at any rate, the title has two meanings. Not only does the plot turn on the false confidences that Dubois feeds to the radiantly glib Araminte; it is also he who has complete confidence that the

plan will work out. Until the end, Dorante is mouthing nobly self-betraying speeches and admiring her from afar, where Dubois, in his first scene, has already got a clear view of Dorante installed in her bedroom stripped to the buff.

Modern French directors who tangle with Marivaux may feel called upon to make some apology for his relentless concentration on the details of amorous intrigue at the expense of below-stairs life, and even the lovers' off-stage existence. Mr Alfreds betrays no such qualms. What he offers is the theatrical equivalent of a board-game, where nothing counts except the moves across the squared floor.

Design is by Paul Dart, whose stage picture consists of contrasted textures of black (satin, watered silk, lacquered chairs) set against two mirrored walls. Characters arrive and quit this box simply according to the requirements of the plot, with no pretence of having any business elsewhere. There is no difference between Dorante the lover, hanging about outside until his mistress has a free moment, and an actor waiting in the wings for a cue.

As always, with this company's work, there is a firm stylistic decision, carried out consistently and without the help of a safety net. The sombre visual pastiche is reflected by Ilona Sekacz's echoes of Lully, and by a muted conversational delivery well calculated to highlight the interplay of truth



Commandingly serpentine: Holly Wilson (left) with Sandra Voe, Nick Dunning and Sam Dale

and falsehood. I regret to say it, but I found the result exceptionally tiresome.

It may be a convention in comedies of the Scapin tradition for the quick-thinking valet to be paired with a blockhead master; but, as played by John Price, there seems absolutely no reason for Araminte to fall for Dorante - however often we are assured that such is his godlike physique that no woman can resist him. Also, it is extremely hard to square Dorante's piously virtuous sentiments with the fact that he is always ready to go along with Dubois's trickery. The interesting thing about the tricks themselves is that they consist of psychological tests

rather than outright lies, a factor that could do with more emphasis than it gets from Sam Dale's muted con-man.

Holly Wilson's Araminte is a commandingly serpentine figure, all dazzling teeth, arched eyebrows and wrathful returns to banking protocol. There is some interest in seeing such a poised, status-conscious figure writing in the quicksands of desire; but none in the relationship between such an unappealing pair. I much enjoyed Philip Voss as a suavely helpful uncle whose patience finally runs out.

Marivaux's *Successful Struggles* joins the repertory next week.

Irving Wardle

Just keep trying

The Ballad of Billy Lane
Shaw

The London Borough of Camden inaugurates its control of the Shaw Theatre with a storybook doggerel musical about an Australian communist settlement in Paraguay in 1893. Arriving only now from the Edinburgh Fringe, where it

must have felt very much at home, it suggests an early start to the pantomime season. But are there enough politically committed Aussie five-year-olds in London to fill the house?

An old narrator in tatty waistcoat and pants enters before each scene, to give its gist and bleed it of its surprise and interest. The verse is his department: "Yes, it promised to be nice, in that workers' paradise".

Billy Lane was a left-wing British journalist, manfully played by wiry Barrie Jameson with a limp and horn-rimmed spectacles, who emigrated down under - finding, as he puts it, "in the middle of the journey through my life", not the path

to Dante's *Inferno* as you might expect, but the equally intimidating prospect of Queensland.

Crowd scenes and a great deal of rhubarb-rhubarb whisk the action through the Shearers' Strike, a land boom, slump and starvation. When Alan White, as the narrator, utters the next Brechtian caption, "Tableau of the people suffering", the first-night audience assumed it was meant as funny and their realized its mistake.

Preaching the charms of Paraguay ("Paradise", repeats the obstinately mishearing mob), Billy takes the happy-band to a land of milk and honey where, after happy beginnings, the inevitable occurs.

Mr White, still rhyming relentlessly, finds "Australia" and "failure" coming in useful. Having pushed communism, sexual equality, jettisonism, chastity and exclusion of non-whites through a community meeting on the nod, Billy is faced with infiltrating Paraguayan whores and rum, home-sickness and insubordination.

No useful conclusion emerges from the failure of that or a subsequent venture. At last, Billy is perpetually harangued by the ghost of a Paisleyesque pastor (Gary Lilburn) urging severity and a return to God. But, after showing the incorrigibility of human covetousness, the message seems to be simply "try again".

Suitably enough for George Hutchinson's very basic dialogue and lyrics, Mervyn Drake's music blandly recalls the days before *Oliver!* was thought of - as in the jolly post-interval agricultural chorus in triple time with rakes and hoes waved and dabbed over a bare stage. I must add that, on past form, the Shaw's real Christmas pantomime should be a lot more spectacular.

Anthony Masters

Concerts

Unrelieved exotica

Placido Domingo
Festival Hall

It is not given to every operatic tenor to make his London recital debut cushioned by a full symphony orchestra and chorus and in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales. But, as Placido Domingo admitted just before his singing *Traviata* "Brindisi" at the end of Monday's gala concert, he was, after all, the oldest performer on stage.

His partner in the "Libiamo" was Alison Charlton-West, who has been awarded the Royal College of Music Opera Scholarship this year, and proceeds from the concert, given in aid of the Royal Opera House Development Appeal, will also go to the Royal College's Centenary Appeal for, among other facilities, a new opera theatre.

John Graham-Hall, who has

frequently sung in the old one, joined Domingo more than creditably in part of Act IV Scene 1 of Verdi's *Macbeth*: we can only hope it will not be the last time they share the same stage. Mr Graham-Hall's is the sort of talent that should be feeding the roots of Covent Garden.

For the rest, it was all the perfumes of Arabia and more, in an evening of unashamed and unrelieved exotica in which the Royal College Symphony Orchestra and Chorus were whipped up by Robin Stapleton into a white heat of showmanship which was a fair match for that of Domingo himself.

The start, at least, of da Gama's aria "O Paradis" from Meyerbeer's *L'Africaine* showed a glimpse of the finesse as well as the forcefulness of Domingo's artistry. But even in the intermezzo from *Manon Lescaut* priority on Monday was obviously the gallery.

So, after the trumpeting of

Faust's Kermesse and before the pomp of *Aida*, Hoffmann's Kleinzsch became a stylish and swagging concert-piece, reliving in the memory only the detail and focus of Domingo's stage incarnation. Saint-Saëns's *Samson*, though, came into his own, the voice driving, resilient and, as the invisible curtain rose, fiercely exultant.

Hilary Finch

Queffelec/Cooper
St John's/Radio 3

Schumann spotted his first pedal piano in the Leipzig Conservatoire, and quickly set about composing pieces for it. This was as well, for the instrument soon became obsolete and the Six Canonic Studies of 1845 would have passed beyond our ken if later composers had not provided arrangements of them. Bizet made one for piano duet but it was the freer, more imaginative two-piano version by Debussy that Anne Queffelec and Imogen Cooper played on Monday.

The careful discipline of their performances of No 3 to No 6 matched that of this rather contrapuntal music itself, and there was a nicely equalized balance between the instruments. On next, to Debussy himself, and the far more testing *En Blanc et noir*. Miss Queffelec and Miss Cooper have been appearing together for a considerable time now and their ensemble was beautifully flexible in the outer movements. One was struck by many of the thoughtful nuances.

This is sombre music, however, no matter what the tempo, so Mozart's Sonata K448 brightened things up noticeably. Indeed neither the structural sophistications of the first two movements, where the development sections use material different from that heard in the expositions, nor the minor-key episodes of the concluding Rondo could dim this work's irrepressible gaiety. And it was heightened by the feeling of theatrical excitement which the players brought to this music.

Max Harrison

● The London Sinfonietta's Ravel/Varese Festival is to include a "Ravel day" at the Royal Opera House on January 8, when most of the composer's chamber music and songs will be performed during the afternoon and evening.

Galleries

Drawings by
Raphael
British Museum

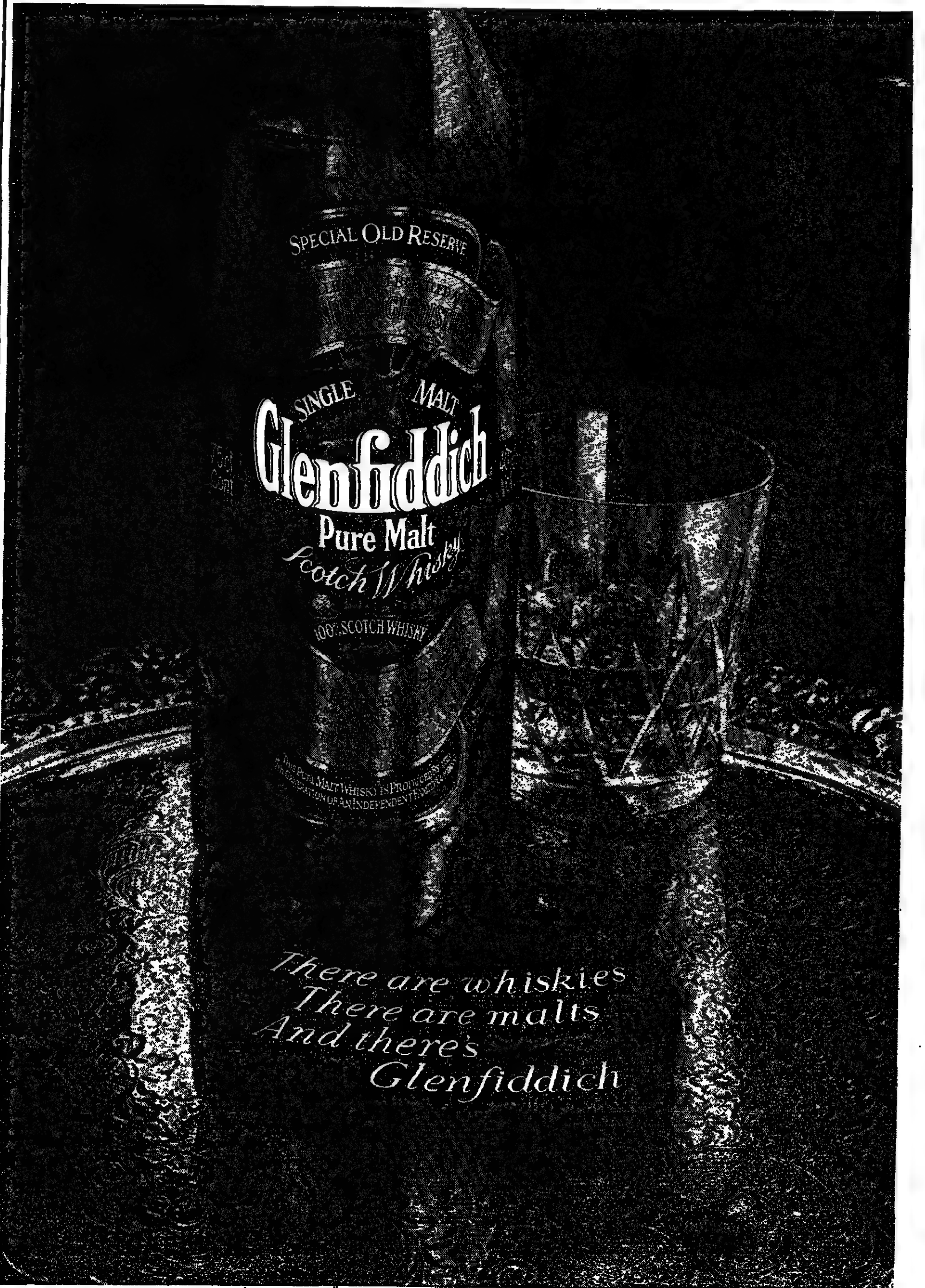
No doubt it is all the fault of the Pre-Raphaelites, aided and abetted by Ruskin. But somehow, for the last century or so, the idea seems to have been implanted in the British mind that Raphael is something it was good to be pre, whose influence destroyed something which was fine and honest in favour of something more dramatic, flashy and superficial. This is, of course, an unexamined prejudice, but it tends to infect our enjoyment even of works, like the Royal Collection's Raphael Cartoons at the Victoria and Albert, which we mean while, just as uncritically, accept to be great.

Centenaries - or in this case quinquacentaries - are a useful occasion for taking a fresh look and overhauling received opinions. In 1975 the British Museum celebrated Michelangelo's quinquenary by bringing together all his drawings in British collections. Now it does the same, as near as may be (on present attribution 184 drawings out of 186) for Raphael. And, while the splendid catalogue by J. A. Gere and Nicholas Turner (£8.95 and worth every penny) warns us off the obvious comparison between the two artists, it does

nevertheless remain inevitable. There is little doubt that Michelangelo is an artist more accessible to modern taste. Possibly we are still bathed in the towering backwash of the Romantic movement, but the notion of the tormented solitary as artist is much easier to respond to than that of the artist who, like Raphael, was highly sociable, amenable to the specific and sometimes capricious requirements of his patrons, and, says Vasari, "lived more like a prince than a painter".

But we must not let ourselves be too affected by prejudice - and, looking round this amazing show at the British Museum until January 15, it will be difficult to hold fast by any sneaking disapproval we may still be inclined to feel. At the very least, Raphael was one of the world's most brilliant artistic technicians. Not only is drawing after drawing executed with an incisiveness and a confidence which silence all objection, but, seeing them as preparatory work rather than as things-in-themselves, it is impossible not to be impressed and fascinated by the way he gradually teases out the right way to make a composition work, how he ruthlessly rejects even the most startling and graphic ideas if they do not sufficiently serve his ultimate purpose.

John Russell Taylor



SPECTRUM

Bye-bye Beeb? Au revoir ITV?



In his second look at the television of tomorrow, Michael Tracey explores the explosion in cable television, starting soon

What will happen to television in the next five years? Who will make it happen? And what will it mean for the viewer?

BBC and ITV networks and therefore the viewer? The first and most significant event will take place later this month when franchises are awarded by the Government. They will go to up to 12 of the 37 would-be cable operators who applied by the end of August for a licence to operate this year. These cable pioneers will work under the guidance of the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry until a cable authority is established in mid to late 1984 following legislation to be introduced through the House of Lords this December.

A web of cable will slowly spread to cover mainly urban areas. If you live on the Isle of Rhum or any other rural area don't hold your breath waiting for cable to arrive. You will, however, benefit from the next major development, the start of the BBC's direct broadcast satellite service in 1986, offering a mixed bag of entertainment, sports programming and a film channel for which you will have to pay a subscription.

It is by no means certain, however, that the BBC will start a service, given the enormous cost involved. The corporation has been shaken by the powerful anti-satellite argument put forward by Brenda Maddox in *The Times* (June 23). Inertia may carry the plan along despite the apparent misgivings of many inside the BBC, including some governors.

Whatever happens here, however, it is highly probable that new proprietors in other European countries will launch their own satellites within

the next five years whose signals, whether the British Government likes it or not, will spread onto British sovereign territory, in particular from the likes of Axel Springer in Germany and Rupert Murdoch.

Satellite signals are going to be coming from every angle, especially as smaller countries come to grasp the "real estate" possibilities of their allotted satellite frequencies. And in the next few years video technology will have continued its steady conquest of British homes. In 1981 about 6 per cent of homes had a videocassette recorder. The figure today is about 22 per cent and is expected to rise to near 50 per cent by 1985.

Who are the businessmen behind the growth of cable and satellite broadcasting? The cable contractors range from mighty organizations such as British Telecom and Plessey to energetic but small-time provincial businessmen. The Government is still only thinking in terms of a relatively limited cable development - "pilot" is the word still used to describe it. Those large companies joining licence applications are only doing so as a way of testing the water and will take no great equity stakes until they are sure that it will be profitable.

Other kinds of organization will probably become significant. Existing cable companies such as Rediffusion, owned by BET, and Radio Rentals, owned by Thorn EMI, and other companies already own cable systems which reach about 14 per cent of British homes.

They will be quick to exploit their existing cable network and offer customers - most of whom have only received BBC and ITV signals to date - new films and entertainment services. They therefore start with a considerable advantage, even though they will have to re-engineer their systems to allow for the greater capacity that the Government demands.

The other group which will make the running in the next few years is of programme suppliers, principally the so-called "indies" (independents), a large number of whom have developed in the wake of Channel 4. The likely

archetypal successful independent is Goldcrest, with its association with the Midas-like David Puttnam and in the film *Gandhi*. Goldcrest has ambitious plans to produce films for the British and world markets. It has also become the focal point for a deal with the American companies Home Box Office, Columbia, CBS and Twentieth Century Fox to provide a film channel to cable systems, using satellites as the means of delivery, and has plans for a 24-hour news channel.

Backed by the giant media conglomerate Pearson-Longman, Goldcrest is a good example of the kind of major independent which will come to dominate not just our television, but world television. A similar film channel deal has been made between Rediffusion, Visionaire, MGM, United Artists, Paramount and Universal. The net result of this activity may be that most entertainment television will be made increasingly for a world market with the contours of national character smoothed out into a monotonous plain.

Other companies coming to the fore include Cablemusic, which from January 1984 will supply Greenwich Cablevision with 12-hour music service supported by advertising. As more cable systems emerge they will be offered the Cablemusic channel broadcast by satellite from London. It is expected that by the end of the 1980s their potential market will be over 5 million cable homes.

The company has already obtained the services of the likes of BBC's Mike Read, Alan Freeman and a newcomer called Curlyman who will offer a daily schedule of video pop, music, video music charts, music films, concerts and so on. Cablemusic already provides one hour of music programmes for satellite broadcasts to Europe. Experience in the United States where MTV (Music Television) has become one of the most successful cable channels, indicates that companies such as Cablemusic will be a powerful force by the end of the decade. Adios *Top of the Pops*.

It may not be very long, then, before salesmen from the local cable service

are knocking on your door offering a selection of new television. Neither will it be long before serious questions are asked about the future of the BBC and ITV. As it stands both are legally established until 1996, when both the Royal Charter and Television Act expire and will need to be renewed. It is possible that they will not be renewed and that the whole structure of public service broadcasting will need to be reconsidered.

By the beginning of the next decade there will be an urgent need to re-examine the whole ecology of television and to place BBC and ITV services in a context provided by these new demands on the audience's finite leisure time - cable, satellite and video.

Rather than just watching BBC or ITV, people will watch their cable or DBS service or their video-cassette recorder. Families will be watching different things, with mum and dad taking in a film in the living room and the kids watching their local cable music channel.

Each new service will itself not grab a large part of the total audience, but collectively they will take a considerable bit out of the BBC and ITV audience, which will destabilize these systems financially and - therefore - editorially. An increasing number of voices will ask questions about the need for the BBC and ITV.

The public service broadcasting system is to an extent, conspiring against its own future. The BBC, for example, is likely to be offering subscription and pay-per-view satellite service. At the same time, it is encouraging VCR owners to buy or rent videocassettes of programmes from its archives.

If the television audience is watching a satellite service or a cassette, then it is obviously not watching the BBC or ITV networks. Evidence from the Nielsen Company in the US showed that in homes which were not part of a cable system, the networks had an 84 per cent share of the audience. In homes which had a pay cable service, however the share was only 58 per cent. Similar evidence is emerging

from subscription TV experiments in Britain. Another issue is slowly emerging. The commercial imperatives of the new media are spilling over and affecting editorial decisions in the traditional broadcasting system. This already happens through coproduction and co-financing deals, where a programme is more likely to get made if there is money available from external sources. Another clear sign of how the new media are already influencing broadcast television was given by John Rose-Barnard, head of BBC enterprises home video. When announcing the latest BBC videos, he observed that most television programmes will have to be restructured. He said: "A 26-part series of 50-minute episodes is not what the public would expect. We have to ask producers to reconceive their programmes to make them suitable for video."

Thus the rise of video and cable is likely to have profound implications for the quality of broadcast material - and therefore profound implications for the quality of life enjoyed by those who watch television. The author is head of the Independent Broadcasting Research Unit at the BFI.

Tomorrow: what will 100-channel television mean to society?

end not to be available over unaccommodating foreign territories. Standard international navigation systems have a cumulative error so that after a transatlantic crossing, for example, they are usually eight to nine miles adrift. How irritating to miss the Kremlin and hit a salt mine instead.

The Northrop Corporation has therefore developed a highly accurate astronomical navigation system, the NAS-26, which is going to be tested in the first Rockwell B-1B long-range bomber. A star tracker locates and identifies a number of stars, so that a computer which is pre-programmed with the azimuth and elevation of 61 selected stars can, when told the time, compute the precise latitude and longitude of the aircraft. This information is then used to update a conventional inertial navigation system preventing messy drift.

Safe stacking

The airlines are anxious to reduce delays and save money caused by problems in air traffic. Two proposals were discussed at the recent International Air Transport Association conference in New Delhi. The first was simply to fly shorter distances. A more direct route structure over Europe would, for example, reduce the miles flown by 9.6 per cent.

The second idea is to cram more aircraft safely into the air space available. Below 29,000 ft one can fly at altitudes separated vertically by only 1,000 ft; above 29,000 ft, the legal separation is 2,000 ft. This restriction was imposed because barometric altimeters become less reliable with altitude. Since technical advances have made altimeters more reliable, IATA would like to reduce vertical separation to 1,000 ft throughout. This would double high level capacity on all routes and enable airlines to fly more often at their more fuel-efficient height. IATA anticipates that this would save "many hundreds of millions of dollars worldwide".

Nervous passengers need not be afraid of colliding just yet. Before this is agreed, there will be an extensive period to recalibrate the altimeters and test the procedures.

Judith Chisholm

moreover...
Miles Kington

Top of the pops - but is it rigged?

An enormous furor has been caused by the publication of a list of "The Twelve Greatest Pop-Up Books of All Time" by the British Book-Forging Board. While conceding that anything that sells books is a good thing critics are agitated that, for instance, there is nothing on the list by Jorge Luis Borges, Proust or Gyles Brandreth. Nor are they happy with the technical quality of the books. There has been much criticism of the Paul Theroux *Pop-Up Kingdom by the Sea* in which little pop-up and those drawings that do pop up tend to fall sideways.

"This was quite intentional", sighs Jimmy Savile OBE, chairman of the panel of judges. "Paul sees Britain as a tumbledown old place, so he asked for the drawings to tumble down. Makes sense to me. The only one we had real trouble with was Harold Evans's pop-up book on *The Times*. Evans is meant to pop up on page 5 and take a swing at Rupert Murdoch, but he always misses. If you ask me, it's probably because Rupert is away in America buying a paper, right? Anyway, that's one book that didn't make the final cut."

The full list is as follows:
Jonathan Miller's *Pop-Up Production of La Traviata*.

Paul Theroux's *Kingdom by the Sea*.

My Favourite People, by Michael Parkinson.

The Living Volcano, by David Attenborough.

The Nudes 3-D Joan Collins.

The Eagle has Popped Up, by Jack Higgins.

The Guinness Book of Heights.

Hitler's Speeches, Volume 4.

The Nag Pop-Up Book.

Best Chilling Stories Ever, edited by Henry Green.

The Rumpkin Fleeces Pop-Up Book.

Highlights of World War IV by Sir John Hackett.

"It simply isn't a literary list", snaps Anthony Burgess, chairman of the panel of hostile critics. "Books are all about words, not drawings. I simply can't see how they could have overlooked my *Pop-Up Joyce's Ulysses*, in which key words jump out at you, and the complex imagery of his thought is symbolized by sentences leaping off the page and lowering before your eyes. What's so literary about Hitler's speeches?"

The point about including Hitler, according to the judges, is that although it is not great prose in itself, the book is a stunning entry. Where else, they ask, would you find Hitler popping up on page one, followed by 200,000 cheering Germans popping up on subsequent pages? Again, the technical wizardry of Ian Bodman snatching a ball for more than makes up for Bodman's own prose style, and the explosions in Hackett's book are worth anyone's money. And they had to include Rumpkin Fleeces, if only because Rumpkin Fleeces pops up everywhere.

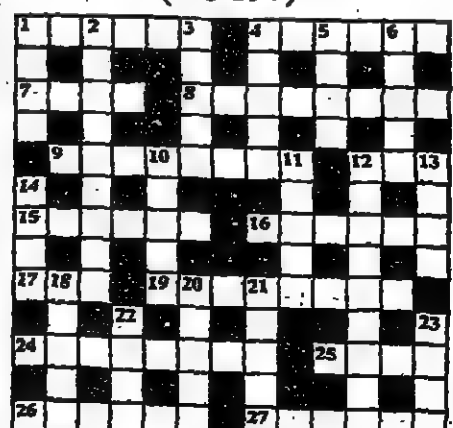
They would like to have included a nature guide or cookbook - in fact, a book on British trees was almost selected, but when they came to have another look on selection day last winter they found all the leaves had fallen off, while Delia Smith's *Book of Souffles* apparently sank without trace after two months. They now feel they have the best possible dozen around. To put it another way, they have got a right old controversy going, which was their main intention in the first place.

"Anything that gets books talked about is good," admits Hamish Naispail, little-known brother of Shiva and V S, "and I'm prepared to go on any programme any time and talk about them, if Salman Rushdie is unavailable. By the way, did you know that Fay Weldon is rushing out a pop-up book attacking publishers? I've had an advance look at it, and I'm afraid that some very nasty things happen to the publishers. It could be the world's first pop-up nasty."

TOMORROW

The Times Profile: the Archbishop of York

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 197)



- ACROSS
- Consequence (6)
 - Citizenship study (5)
 - Fish (4)
 - Larynx (5)
 - Quiet street (4,4)
 - Plus (3)
 - Open for talk (6)
 - Unconscious man (6)
 - Tibetan cattle (3)
 - Exaggeratedly (3,2,3)
 - Extinct cephalopod (8)
 - Agitate (4)
 - Superficially cracked (6)
 - Subordinate ruler (6)
- DOWN
- Cesspool (4)
 - Notre Dame hunchback (9)
 - Bar pivot (5)
 - Fortain (5)
 - Opinion (4)
 - Act foolishly (5)
 - Surpass (5)
 - Waterman (5)
 - Fine-grained gypsum (9)
 - Lower wall (4)
 - In same place (4)
 - Automaton (5)
 - Living (5)
 - Polish riot police (4)
 - Hold firmly (4)

SOLUTION TO No 186
ACROSS: 1 Frolic 5 Sash 8 Larceny 9 Usually
11 Bona fide 13 Soup 15 First-born 16 Lure
19 Helium 22 Florist 23 Panic 24 Lens
25 Export
DOWN: 2 Ratan 3 Lax 4 Coup de theatre
6 Snot 7 Silliness 7 Clubs 10 Yaps 12 Fore
14 Note 15 Foch 16 Cifer 20 Inn
21 SIDS 23 Fay

Display's the thing

Sitting in the cockpit of the future may well feel like sitting in a television studio as computer screens replace conventional mechanical instruments.

Electronic flight information systems (EFIS) are beginning to appear on the flight decks of airlines and the flashier business jets. A typical system has five cathode ray tube displays driven by three computers. The pilot and co-pilot have a screen each replacing the conventional electro-magnetic horizontal situation indicator and attitude director instruments. The fifth screen is central and can show weather radar data, check lists, navigational information and probably also the Test match scores and the lunch menu.

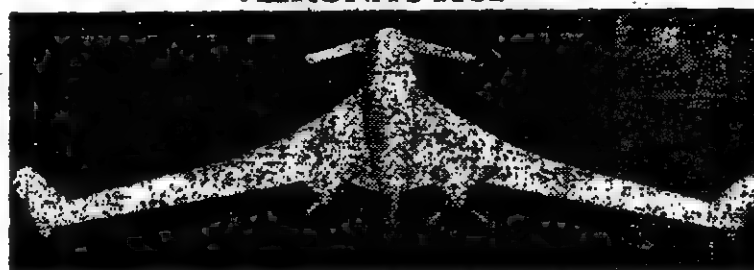
A further advance is Flight Management Systems (FMS) which does not just tell the crew what is going on, but actually computes the most fuel efficient flight possible. Before the flight, a computer is fed with the starting point and destination; during the flight the computer gets information about navigation, the engine and performance sensors. FMS can then work out the best speeds to fly, the most economical altitude and likely fuel consumption. It will also give out information on the effects of engine failure and other emergencies on



New showing in cockpit one; the new equipment for the Airbus

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research
AERONAUTICS



The Boeing 747 looks less like a serious business aircraft than a group from Star Trek. The engines (two Pratt and Whitney JT 9A turbo props) are at the back and the "tail plane" is at the front. However, it is not only the design which should make the aircraft so fuel efficient but the graphite epoxy, Kevlar, glass fibre and titanium from which it is constructed.

these parameters. During flight the auto pilot can be activated directly by the FMS.

The software options are limitless. Smiths Industries' FMS currently installed in the Airbus A 310 which is claimed to be "the most sophisticated computer flying in any aircraft", will even display at what time the aircraft will run out of fuel. Thank goodness that in many aircraft the subsequent failure of all generated power will leave the screens blank so that, as you glide peacefully earthwards, it won't be able to say "I told you so".

Plane fashions

It may seem odd to put it this way, but it is clear that the major influence on aerodynamics in the last 10 years has been the Yom Kippur war and its aftermath. The need to be fuel-efficient has dominated developments in the design of aircraft and all their attendant parts. These days, the laws of aerodynamics seem to be economics.

The latest version of the highly successful business aircraft, British Aerospace's 125-300 is a case in point. At present the new model is about halfway through its test programme and is due to be certificated next spring. British Aerospace has improved the top cruise speed to MACH 8, the range to 3000 nautical miles and both the payload and the take-off performance. Some

of that is due to the more powerful new engine, Garrett TFE7-41-5 and some, most interestingly, to the enhanced aerodynamics. British Aerospace has somehow managed to resist the latest fashion accessory for business jets, those chic turned-up wing tips called "winglets". Winglets improved performance at high altitudes by reducing the drag caused by the wing-tip vortices. Instead British Aerospace has nearly and cheaply increased high altitude performance by inserting an additional section in each wing, increasing the span from 47ft to 51-4ft. Not only does this decrease drag by moving the wing tip vortices further apart, but it also increases the range. The size of the fuel tanks in the wings can be increased since there is, literally, more wing.

Starry-eyed bombs

Navigation by the stars has many romantic associations from saint Exupery leaving the Andes with the night mail to lone yachtsmen braving the seas. However, its latest application - designed to enable the US Air Force to bomb its enemies with deadly accuracy - is far from romantic.

Helpful air traffic controllers and conventional radio navigation aids



If you think Christmas wouldn't be Christmas without turkey. Try it without anything.

Not a pleasant thought, is it? But every year, all too many old people, too poor or infirm to support themselves, go hungry on Christmas Day.

Last Christmas, we provided funds to feed over 400,000 old people in more than 7 countries. People who would not otherwise have had enough to eat.

But for every one we feed, there are still many more who go hungry. And because the problem doesn't stop when Christmas does, neither do we.

All the more reason why we need your help to do better this year.

Christmas is a time for giving. Please give generously. Send off the coupon today.

To: The Hon. Treasurer Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T1005 FREEPOST 30, London W1E 7JZ (No stamp needed).

I enclose my cheque/postal order for £

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode: _____

Help the Aged Christmas Appeal

WEDNESDAY PAGE

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY



A chicken comes home to roost

I had been warned by veteran child-rearers about the horrors of early adolescence. But then I had also been warned about other phases of development, only to be knocked flat by the reality. I could mention the Woe of Ones, Terrible Twos, Frightful Fours, and all the other "risky patches" which are merely sections of a continuum, and which we try, so vainly, to jollyify by aliteration. Now, when I speak of early adolescence, I really do mean early - like three. My son, who is of that age, is bang in the middle of this trying period, and although I feel sorry for him, I just wish he could have waited another ten or eleven years before putting parental values through the mangle. Take this conversation, which I overheard in the kitchen the other morning:

His mother: "What would you like for breakfast, darling?"
Him: "Not a dead chicken, Mummy."

My daughter, meanwhile, is into the fabled phase of *meanwhile*. This coincides with a return from a visit to Brazil, which she has chronicled with a blizzard of detail. On the title page of her little book is a drawing of me looking like a cross between Johnny Weissmuller and Olive Oyl. Before leaving, I had explained that I was going to visit some distant relatives, but these have been depicted swinging by one arm from banyan trees in the Amazon basin. If I were my uncle, I would sue.

Guy Fawkes Night debris is everywhere. There are charred cones on the grass, and spent rocket casings in the flower beds. When even children sense that something has been going on during hours which are out of bounds to them, they will always manage to put their own gloss on the phenomenon. Accordingly, my son tells me there has been a game of Space Invaders while he was asleep, and who am I to deny it? During the night he woke up twice, and while this is not a practice he keeps exclusively for November 5, he did complain on the first occasion of being "swallowed by a noise" and on the second of "feeling my ears go dizzy." If I were a more vengeful parent I would have pointed out that I owed him a few broken nights, but today he seems so unrepentant about having been excluded from the fun. Besides, he is very informative on the origins of Firework Night; the Guy called Fawkes earned his surname by attacking kings with cutlery. (I agree, Guy Fawkes would never have caught on). Like most

other villains, he operated in the Olden Days, and it is because he "burnt palaces down" that we go on doing the same thing to him year after year.

We learn that the boy must have his *adventures* out. The operation is to be performed by one Doctor Razor (né Fraser). It is hard to know whether the mispronunciation denotes a terror of surgery or just a loss of hearing in the F register. The second, I hope.

Dead chicken for Sunday lunch, and out-and-out veganism seems just a drumstick away. My daughter eyes the plate with an "Alas, poor Yorick" expression, and says mournfully: "I can see the holes where the feathers went in." It gets worse, as she demands to know exactly what was the function of the limb which she is being asked to eat.

After the meal, my son goes into the garden with high hopes of flying one of the burnt-out rockets. It is a very sad sight. He is holding the black stick like a javelin and dashing across the grass with optimistic jet noises. When lift-off does not take place and he realizes the thing is as airworthy as the chicken, he flies into a rage and crash-lands on the roses. Oh death, where is thy sting?

Back to mundane matters and Observation Number Two about the effects of childhood on a new car. One important thing to note: the wreckage of a two-bar Kiti Kat fits very snugly into the cassette player and can be relied upon to put the machine out of action for an indefinite period. The only problem is how to explain such inventive usage to the dealer when the car goes in for a service.

Solidarity is a great thing. A co-parent from round the corner drops in and listens patiently to the chicken saga. He tells me that he has had the same problem himself and that while on a farmhouse holiday recently his daughter chanced upon a lamb's entrails being prepared for the freezer.

"What's that bit?" asked the girl, pointing.

"The heart," replied the farmer.

"Oh yes, the heart," said the girl wistfully. "Where the love comes from."

At this moment my own daughter enters in a state of agitation, having just come from a house in which there is "a deer coming through the wall with all its skin off."

What are we doing to these children?

We are not good with death - we are embarrassed by tears, "breaking down" is the height of bad manners, we no longer make pilgrimages to a family grave, as our grandparents did. Death has become invisible, undiscussable. One result, of course, is that the pain of loss turns inward, with no ritual ceremonies, when friends and relatives politely avoid the subject, a web of silence imprisons and intensifies the grief.

This pretence that we can make death go away damages many parents whose new-born baby dies. Trying to be kind, we are often unwittingly cruel. By quickly removing the baby's body, and trying to sweep away any little evidence of life, we deny the life. Until three years ago, the official form used to register a stillbirth, the burial form, was headed, rather brutally, "Disposal of stillbirth."

Billy Nixon, whose baby girl was born dead two years ago in Birkenhead, went to register her death, and found the old "disposal" form was still in use. He was deeply hurt by it: "It was as if they were talking about a load of rubbish they had to get rid of, instead of a real baby, my baby." The failure to recognize that a stillbirth is a real baby, and a real death, is behind much of the insensitivity that parents encounter. Anne Lovell, a sociologist who has researched professional attitudes to stillbirth, describes it as a "devalued" death. When one father was wary of seeing his baby, a midwife said, "Quite right, it's an ugly little thing," belittling the baby and the tragedy.

Time and again parents told us - during research for BBC television - that they had trouble convincing the nurses and doctors, and their friends and family that "even though our baby was dead, she was still a baby to us". Academic research supports them; psychiatrists Sandy Bourne and Emmanuel Lewis at the Tavistock Clinic have found that a simple change in attitude to stillbirth can greatly ease the suffering of parents of stillborn babies. We must recognize it is a real death, and mark the baby's passing. A change that would cost no money (good news in these days of ruthless health service pruning), but would require many small alterations in procedure.

For example, when the doctors and nurses first realize a baby is going to be born dead, the present procedure is to tell the father first. That places an enormous burden on the father. He must decide when and how to tell his wife, and he may feel that his responsibility is to try to save her pain by preventing her from having to see or hold the dead baby.

In the long run, research has found that protection can create even more pain. No mother has been found to regret seeing and holding her own dead baby, even if the baby is gravely handicapped. On the other hand, many mothers who are prevented from seeing their baby invent monsters in their mind and imagine nightmare babies instead. The reality is never as bad. And if the father alone has seen their baby, this may also cause a split between the parents which may become more difficult to heal. Far easier, if from the very beginning, father and mother share the decision-making together.

The first decision is whether to see and hold the baby. It is not enough simply to offer parents the



Is it possible to lessen the sadness of having a stillborn baby? Esther Rantzen found ways that may help parents

opportunity. They should be encouraged and counselled to take it. It may sound a horrifying prospect to them. The parents may shrink from the idea. Hazelanne Lewis of the Stillbirth and Neonatal Death Society says: "The parents are often very young. This may be their first experience of death, and they need help and encouragement." Psychiatrist Emmanuel Lewis says: "Even if a baby is malformed, no mother regrets seeing her dead baby. Any horror or disgust comes from the doctors or nurses - mothers have often told us, 'I don't know what all the fuss was about. When I saw my baby, she was lovely.'"

It may be helpful, with a very damaged baby, for the doctor carefully to wrap the baby, talk lovingly about the baby, and allow the parents to see and hold the undamaged hands or feet of their baby, bringing them gently to the

decision that they should see and hold their own child, say goodbye slowly.

The question of taking time, going slowly, is crucial. We were told by so many parents, "They never give you time in hospitals" - parents who were asked to make instant decisions, they later bitterly regretted. Will they allow a post-mortem? Do they want the hospital to arrange a public burial in an unmarked grave? Do they want a photograph? The requests for decisions fall round the parents like a shower of bullets, when they could easily be delayed an hour or so. The three people most closely involved, mother, father and baby, desperately need that time alone together.

Alone, but not isolated. One mother we spoke to was left entirely alone in her hospital room for a whole day. She said, "I felt I was being punished for having a dead



baby, alone, in a cold dark room without a buzzer. It was awful."

Of course the hospital staff themselves are deeply distressed when a baby dies, though they may try to conceal their own grief to protect the parents. We have found, though, that it is positively helpful to parents if the staff do show their grief, and demonstrate how much they care. A doctor who takes the trouble to attend the funeral will never be forgotten - a midwife who visits the family when they return home will be enormously appreciated.

Another big step forward would be for every hospital, as a matter of routine, to photograph each still-born baby. Even if the parents do not ask for the picture at the time, they inevitably greatly value it later, and until they need it, the photograph can be held in the hospital file. Without a picture, Emmanuel Lewis says, "your baby's death can disappear into a black hole in your mind."

Memory fades cruelly soon, far too soon. "Without a memory, you have no focus for your grief," Dr Lewis says. "A newborn baby has no history for the parents to remember, the parents have to create a history for him." It therefore helps for them to hold their own private funeral, which not only becomes an event to remember, but also an occasion to talk about their loss. Other children in the family need to talk about it, to prevent it becoming a mysterious, frightening secret.

Private burials, rather than the anonymous public burials arranged by the hospital, are often preferable. Parents can find it comforting to visit a grave. Even years afterwards, parents who are trapped in an unresolved grief for a baby they may never have seen or held, have found it valuable to trace the public burial plot, even though it may be unkempt or neglected. Hospital staff rarely if ever visit the cemeteries where their stillborn babies are buried. They should inspect them more often. There have been cases where babies were buried in the coffins of other adults, by unscrupulous undertakers who believed that the parents would never know, and the hospital would not care.

When it comes to completing official forms, we have been told that registrars sometimes fail to realize that the parent registering the stillbirth, usually the baby's father, is in a state of shock and must be treated very gently. Parents long to be allowed to name their dead baby. At the moment there is no separate space on the form for the baby's name. The Registrar General has decided that it would distress parents to be asked if they have named their dead baby. Parents we have met would not agree with him. They felt far too shocked, and too shy to volunteer the information; they even felt ashamed, in case they have no right to name their baby. But in every case, it would have helped enormously to be asked the name, and be allowed to record it, to prove the baby did exist, was not just a nightmare.

None of these changes would be expensive, or time-consuming. They simply mean dispelling the illusion that a tragedy will disappear if you ignore it. The truth is that all deaths must be recognized, mourned and accepted.

Esther Rantzen will introduce The Lost Babies tonight on BBC1 at 10.45pm

TALKBACK

Look on the bright side

Last week Sarah Foot began her Diary of a Job Hunter. From Sara Bird, 64 Paton Grove, Moseley, Birmingham

In which Sara Bird, Manchester University 1979-1982, BA 2:1 Drama, has gone in search of part-time employment.

I got a job straight from university doing a bit of freelance research, some radio journalism and script-reading. I had a great time and when my contract came to an end I made no attempt to renew it. I am going to work, part-time, at Marks & Spencer as a shop assistant until Christmas. And then, who knows?

Yes, it can be depressing to graduate on to a life of supplementary benefit, but it doesn't have to be. Do you really want your sense of identity to be determined only by what job you do? Isn't that letting someone else decide on your rateable value?

From Barbara Rich, 68a Leopold Road, Wimbledon, London

Why is it that admission of being an unemployed graduate is the opening for a plaintive article?

I have an arts degree and left without any apparent career prospects. I spent a year typing in a stockbrokers' research department and a string of other temporary secretarial jobs.

Now that I have secured a worthwhile post, I would maintain that I learnt a great deal - far more than had I merely exchanged one highly privileged environment for another.

From Mrs M. F. Cairns, Spencer's End, Carlisle Green, Warwickshire

Disturbances like Sarah Foot's make me sick. After three privileged, self-fulfilling, self-indulgent years at university (paid for by hard-working typists, among others), she expects to continue on her privileged way.

Typing is a joke - obviously beneath her. And what's so special about decorating and heavy supermarket duty? We all do it. Grow up, Sarah - you're in a real world now. And for God's sake, stop whining.

The older woman

From Genevieve Bridgeman, 25 Rathcoole Avenue, London N8

I find it hard to reconcile the presence on the same page last Friday of an article about the amazing Dora Russell, aged 89, and a comment in the medical briefing which states that "younger women will be relieved to know that women don't usually develop breast cancer until their fifties".

Apparently the female writers of your medical briefing subscribe to the myth that a woman's life becomes less worth living after the age of 50.

I suppose, at the age of 39, that I should regard myself as pretty much past it, and not worry too much about getting cancer during the next decade or two; but I look forward to my forties and, health permitting, even to my fifties.

Protected?

From Mrs A. A. F. Thorpe, Far Leas, Combech, Hailsham, East Sussex

I am much in sympathy with Mrs Pick (Talkback, October 26) as I narrowly escaped the same dilemma. To avoid distressing my husband, I did not ask for power of attorney until too late and was advised that only a Court of Protection order was possible as an alternative. But when I read the conditions on the application form I asked the solicitor again under what circumstances I should need to use it. And it transpired that for anything other than the sale of the house or my husband's shares, his "mark" - witnessed by me or the nurse at the hospital where he was by now a patient - would be sufficient.

The Court of Protection order seems to have been designed for a quite different category of mental incapacity than that of a husband suffering from a gradual mentally crippling disease such as Alzheimer's - and implies that the patient is in danger of being exploited.

Who leaves home?

From Mr Alan G. Smith, 68 Denmead House, Highlife Drive, London, SW15

Mrs Anna Wolfe writes, (Talkback, November 2) that it seems to her to be "more and more" frequently that husbands leave their wives for a younger woman.

The facts contradict this, however. Adultery by the husband accounts for only one in eight divorces. In most cases the woman is only younger than the husband by an insignificant couple of years, and is often slightly older. Twice as many divorces are granted because the wife has left her husband for another man.

about 1 hour, or until it has set firmly. Just before serving turn it on to a flat dish and serve in thick slices.

Hobbs, 29 South Audley Street, London W1 (telephone 01-409 1058), take telephone orders for fresh white truffles. Last week the price was £25 an ounce, but it may come down if supplies improve.

Chef de Cuisine

Applications are invited for the position of Chef de Cuisine Head Chef to lead a young team of Specialist Chefs in a smart new French Restaurant/Bistro near to Covent Garden and Theatre Land. Experience of running a large kitchen is required and the experience of working/training in French preferred, fluency in French an advantage. Ability to inspire and maintain the highest culinary standards sought. Fair, imaginative presentation and a proven track record in classic and the more recent developments in French Cuisine essential. The salary and contribution anticipated from this position is reflected in the salary package offered. A unique opportunity for a Chef with a sound knowledge of French Cuisine to further a career in London and assist in building a reputation with a successful venture. For further details: 01-240 8805, etc agencies

CAFE PELICAN

Every year, on June 11, Pat Stacy places a spray of anthuriums on John Wayne's grave. It is now four years since the death from cancer of the tough-talking, archetypal Hollywood cowboy. Pat Stacy knew him well, both as his secretary and lover, and in his last five years she was his constant companion. She is proud to be the last woman John Wayne loved.

She wants it to be known that the hard-hitting cowboy on the cinema screen was, in private, a sensitive, gentle father who liked to be near his children and a man whom the sight of suffering brought to tears.

Writing a book about their life together forced Pat to relive a past almost too painful to talk about, such as the incredible suffering Wayne went through during his last few months after the operation for the removal of his stomach. She also had to recall the terrible day when, laying back in bed with his eyes closed, Wayne said suddenly: "Pat, take that Smith and Wesson by my side and blow my brains out."

She cannot forget the daily deterioration of the man she thought to be indestructible and whose bad moods she patiently endured during what she calls "the angry period".



Pat Stacy and John Wayne: happy memories

She nursed him day and night - whenever he opened his eyes he expected to find her there.

She found it easier remembering the good times, such as the start of their affair when they fell in love aboard his ship The Wild Goose, where he was always at his happiest. London and Paris evokes some of the happiest memories for her, it

was only in these two cities that they lived together. She never moved into Wayne's home in Newport Beach, but lived in a house across the road, which he rented for her.

Pat is dark and petite, and at 5ft 2in was an unlikely match for the 18-stone, 6ft 4in screen actor twice her age. She wears a great deal of

heavy gold jewelry - almost all of it presents from Wayne.

"Like most people of my generation, I had been brought up on John Wayne movies," she says. "I was very nervous about meeting him, but immediately you walked into the room he made you feel comfortable. He made me feel more at ease than men. You have to remember that a woman was no competition for the legendary John Wayne, whereas a man might have been."

"I think many men, however, were intimidated by him. Yet he was a man's man. He liked being with men playing cards and backgammon. When I met him the first time, he was a good deal heavier than I expected - strange to see such a large frame on such small, sensitive feet. And it wasn't until later that she discovered he wore a toupee in public. He didn't have the hair-piece on the day we met - he was a handsome man without it."

At first, she was scared of big Hollywood parties. Then she became angry. "Sometimes, Duke would be sitting on the dais and they would put me at the back of the room. I told him that I might as well be in another hotel." She had more

than her fair share of snubs and stares and was often made to feel little more than an appendage to Wayne. It did not last long. Pat soon became recognized as what John Wayne called his "dear companion" - a term he used publicly on a Barbara Walters television show. She never minded being called his secretary. But his mistress? Definitely not, she says. It is a word she hates as much as she hates the word "macho".

Pat was with Wayne on location during the filming of *The Shootist*, his prophetic last film in which he played an aging gun-fighter dying of cancer. Although his stomach cancer had not then taken hold, it was a part he wanted to play, a character who had a little more good than bad in him, much like himself.

Pat was with him again at his last public appearance, *Oscar Night* in 1979. "No one except Duke, his 13-year-old daughter Marisa and I knew the tremendous effort he had made to get on stage that night. Yet seeing him walk down those stairs to the theme of *The High and the Mighty* I thought he looked marvellous."

She changed her mind when she saw some photographs of him a few days later. The look of death on his

face had eluded her that night. Pat had seen what she wanted to see, not the gaunt and wasted man he had become.

Katharine Hepburn, a close friend of John Wayne, said when she and Pat met years later: "You kept him going. Pat. He must have loved you so much." Pat gives the credit to his friends and children, who also gave him strength.

She had been afraid that on Wayne's death she might lose all the friends they had shared, but that did not happen. She is still close to Maureen O'Hara, James Stewart, Shirley Fonda and Frank Sinatra. Nor does she have any regrets that she did not become the fourth Mrs John Wayne.

"I can't say that I wouldn't have wanted to be Mrs John Wayne, but I was very happy with the relationship we had. I wasn't Duke's wife, but that made little difference. I had the best of him - his warmth, generosity and love. I also had to endure the worst - the tempers, the moods and the sickness. I had more time with him than most wives would."

Barbara Lamb
Duke - a Love Story, is published today by Souvenir Press, price £8.95.

Truffle Time

Fresh truffles are just about as exotic as frankincense and myrrh for all the chance many of us have of finding out why they have fascinated and delighted people for centuries. The slivers of preserved black truffle which turn up in posh pâtés are not much of a thrill, and I can see no reason whatever, apart from curiosity, for buying them whole in jars or tins. They taste and smell of very little, and the texture adds nothing to their appeal.

I have only once bought a fresh black truffle, in Covent Garden, and had no way of telling how fresh or good it was. I cooked it with great care, and to be sure of not missing any of its subtle splendours, made a truffle omelette - which is the sort of thing gourmets do with truffles. After that I gave up, assuming that my palate must be too dull or uneducated to get the point of truffles, whatever it was.

Then I went to Alba in Piedmont which is the centre of Italy's white truffle district, and all was revealed. Really fresh white truffles are all they are cracked up to be and more. The smell of these mysterious underground fungi is not fugitive or the least bit elusive. It is a powerful, effectively indescribable, knock-out blow of a smell which is not even wholly pleasant until it is combined with other scents - traditionally those of hot pasta, cheese, potatoes or a buttery risotto.

Italian truffles are in season from September until December, although it is a good year if there are still decent ones to be had at Christmas. They are usually at their best and most prolific in November. A dry autumn is responsible for the scarcity of an already rare commodity and prices this year are the highest yet - £12.50 an ounce for the best quality sold retail in Alba, and double that in London from Hobbs of South Audley Street. White truffles require no cooking. All they need is a light,

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

smell is the most important factor in choosing truffles to buy. Look also for hardness which indicates both freshness and texture. Smooth truffles fetch higher prices than knobby ones, and crumbiness, tested by scratching the exterior with a finger nail, is regarded as a good sign.

Those that grow on the roots of oak trees are said to be the finest. Inside, a good oak truffle looks like a cross section of a

nutmeg with whitish veining between *cane* and *laid* cells. The colour range of Alba's white truffles runs from pale cream to strong white coffee.

White truffles preserved in brine and sold in jars or tins do contain an evocative whiff of the distinctive truffle perfume. It is not nearly so potent as a good, fresh truffle and the texture is changed by preserving from something comparable with newly harvested nuts, to that of cooked mushrooms. But the price is more manageable (Hobbs have 2oz jars at £12.50) and these, of course, are available at any time of year.

A sliver or two or more in a delicately flavoured stuffing for quail, guinea fowl or chicken, or pushed between the skin and breast meat of the birds before roasting brings out the flavour of the poultry magically as well as adding its own, inimitably attractive scent.

Even if Alba were not famous for its truffles, it would deserve recognition for other local dishes. Excellent variations on the cream caramel and creme

brûlée types are offered in many restaurants. One local pudding is particularly liked and this *bûnet*, a macaroon and chocolate flavoured custard with an interesting texture. It is best made a day or two before it is to be eaten so that the caramel has plenty of time to melt into the pudding.

Bûnet Serves four to six
110g (4oz) caster sugar
4 tablespoons water
450ml (¾ pint) milk
225g (8oz) amaretto or macaroon biscuits, crushed
2 tablespoons cocoa
1 teaspoon instant coffee
4 large eggs, beaten
Heat the sugar and water slowly in a heavy saucepan and when the sugar has dissolved completely, boil briskly until the sugar caramelizes. Allow the caramel to cook as dark as you dare before it turns bitter and pour it immediately into a loaf tin or dish of about 900ml/1½ pint capacity.

In another pan heat the milk and stir in the crushed amaretto, cocoa and coffee. Bring the mixture to the boil then take it off the heat. Stir in the beaten eggs. Pour the custard into the caramel coated tin or dish and set it in a larger tin or dish filled to a depth of 2.5cm (1 inch) with boiling water.

Cook the bûnet in a pre-heated moderate oven (160°C/325°F, gas mark 3) for

THE TIMES DIARY

Hammering it home

When Sotheby's was faced with a takeover bid by Kneel International, director Graham Llewellyn threatened to blow his brains out. Since Sotheby's has been taken over by the American millionaire Alfred Taubman, Mr Llewellyn has enthusiastically adopted American business manners.

He recently wrote a memorandum to all Sotheby's auctioneers, recommending certain behavioural tactics: "The occasional use of 'Sir' or 'Madam' has a positive effect on the audience, as does the thanking of a bidder or under-bidder. Open the sale by greeting your audience 'Good morning ladies and gentlemen', and thank them at the conclusion of the sale as if you really mean it. In the event of a dispute, maximum courtesy is vital, and should be achieved with no sacrifice of principle. You have a temporary position of power; do not abuse it, and be scrupulously fair." Auctioneers are also advised to play back the sales they conducted on tape because "we can all develop bad habits too easily."

● If Thorold Dickinson's *Queen of Spades* is one of your favourite films, this is your lucky week, even if you missed it on Channel 4 last night. BBC2 are showing the same movie on Saturday afternoon.

Hoyle again

Douglas Hoyle, the leftist MP, was supposed to be elected to the chair of Labour's home policy committee, Sydney Tiersney (rather less to the left of the shopworkers' union). Unfortunately for Tiersney, Sam McCuskie, chairman of the organization, was giving a briefing to lobby correspondents as the critical home policy election took place. The absence of two Tiersney supporters, one of them McCuskie, saw Hoyle home by one vote. Had McCuskie been available, his vote would have forced a tie and the election would have been referred to the full national executive, who have backed Tiersney. McCuskie's union colleagues are quite cross.

● The CBI did not get a very good press yesterday, and it was a leader in *The Times* describing the delegates as (among other things) "whingeing" that most incensed them. That must be why the noticeboard in the foyer of Glasgow City Hall, on which the morning's news cuttings are posted, omitted to display it.

Stanzas delivered

With a name like Harry Lovelock, it makes perfect sense to become a poet, although, before he began to live up to his romantic sounding name, Mr Lovelock wrote one-line gags for television comedy shows. Two years ago, he met Sir John Betjeman, who with characteristic kindness said, "Let me see your stuff." The stuff was duly sent, and much admired, with the result that Sir John has made a personal choice of 30 of Lovelock's poems, and his collection is now in search of a publisher. Lovelock's poems are not unlike those of Sir John's in their nostalgia for suburbia and seashores, although they perhaps lack the lyricism of the Poet Laureate. Here is the last verse of Lovelock's "A Walk from Scratchy":

Just blue green and a heaven
warm wet sand, a heaven
I think tomorrow
I'll walk again
from Scratchy.

BARRY FANTONI



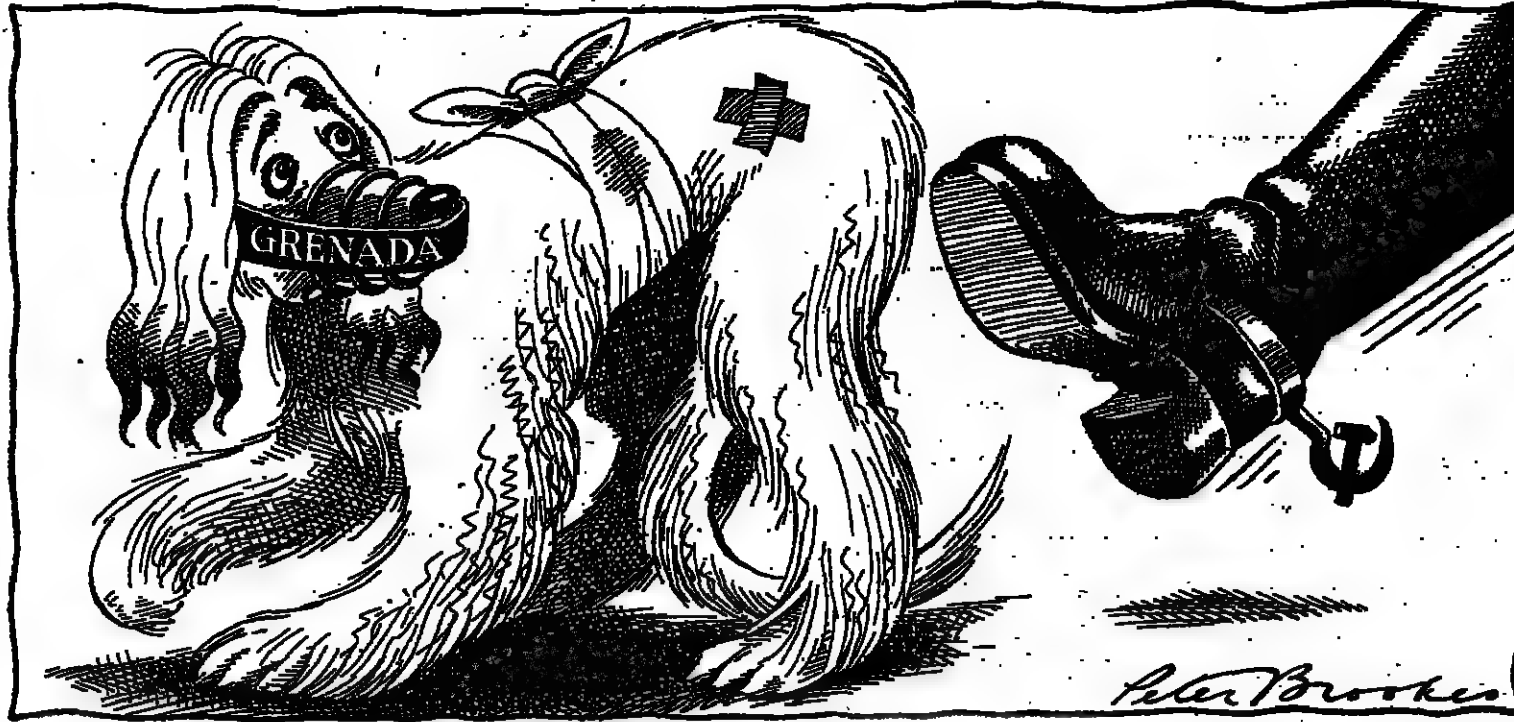
"Howard's delighted! They've commissioned him to write a play about it!"

Good fellowship

Until very recently, it was probably easier for distinguished historians and antiquarians to have passed through a needle's eye than to have become a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. The reason was the antiquated voting system. Ballots for admission to the Fellowship took place on very occasional Thursday afternoons at 5pm, effectively restricting the vote to a small number of Fellows with time on their hands on a weekday afternoon. One vote was equal to four yes votes, so it was not too difficult to blackmail undesirable candidates. By this method, the eminent classicist Enoch Powell, and the equally eminent antiquarian Bevis Hillier, were blackballed. More enlightened Fellows became embarrassed by the rejection of such authoritative figures and demanded a change in the voting rules. From now on, any Fellow, wherever he may be on a Thursday afternoon, may ask for a copy of the nomination form for any candidate and then vote for or against by post.

PHS

Doubts over Grenada must not cloud the Afghanistan issue, says George Walden



Arm the Afghan rebels

Grenada is a mote in the eye of the West. But it should not distract us from the biggest beam in the Soviet eye - Afghanistan. There is an undeniable similarity between the external circumstances of the two interventions. But the parallel stops there.

In Grenada, the "invaders" are welcomed; in Afghanistan, bitter opposition has continued for four years. In one country, the political prisoners are liberated. In the other, the purpose of intervention is to create a prison state. None of this solves the problem of principle. In fact, it leads straight to the familiar moral quicksands of ends versus means, and away from the distinction the Prime Minister has so effectively drawn: between the kind of states who do these things, and those who don't.

But while we are arguing the intellectual toss, let us not forget what is going on inside Afghanistan. Quibbles about Grenada (which I share) will not help the Afghans. The worst thing that could happen would be for anyone in the West or the Third World to draw a neat "equals" sign between the two, thereby consigning Afghanistan even more effectively to the notorious "back burner".

Detente was already beginning to totter under the weight of its own illusions when 100,000 Soviet troops lunged across their southern border. Ankara "it is only natural that one party should gain a majority and be entitled to govern on its own. This fits with our often stated wish to have a strong government and avoid coalitions."

So said President Kenan Evren yesterday in welcoming the victor of Sunday's Turkish elections, Mr Turgut Ozal, who is thus confirmed in effect as Turkey's Prime Minister designate. The overall majority which he secured, with only 45 per cent of the popular vote, is indeed the intended result of the modified proportional system which the generals adopted.

The only trouble is that from their point of view the wrong party has won. They had planned everything to ensure the election of their former colleague, retired general Turgut Sunalp. "The stocks were sold, the press was squared, the middle class was quite prepared..." But Sunalp, like Lord Lundy, proved simply not up to the job.

It was against their own better judgment that the generals allowed Ozal to stand at all. Every other candidate with any kind of public reputation had been banned, and there was talk of prosecuting Ozal for his role in the 1982 banking collapse which led to his resignation as deputy prime minister. But Ozal, thanks to his role in rescheduling Turkey's foreign debts, in 1980-82 and his success in meeting the conditions posed by the IMF and the big western banks, has a number of very influential friends in western capitals.

Also, the generals themselves had promoted him after coming to power. It would have been difficult for them to brand him as a survivor of the corrupt old political order. They probably thought his performance in government had made him too unpopular to pose any serious threat.

But Ozal, though he made his reputation as a technocrat, does in fact have an political past and it is one not at all to the generals' taste. In the last pre-coup elections, in 1977, he stood in Izmir as candidate of the National Salvation Party, of which his brother Kenan was deputy leader. Luckily for him, he was not elected. If he had been, he would probably now be facing charges, as his brother is, of attempting to subvert the secular character of the state - an offence carrying an eight year prison sentence. For the National Salvation Party was a thinly-disguised Islamic revivalist party, of the sort which the generals, imbued with the secular legacy of Kemal Ataturk, are absolutely determined not to tolerate.

Ozal is a devout Muslim which is not a crime, and his Islamic interests are all too good when it comes to getting aid from Saudi Arabia or Kuwait. But in the generals' eyes he is not the sort of dependable secularist. Kemalists to whom they hoped to hand over power once their task of restoring order and revising the constitution was complete. In addition, many army officers were among the middle class victims of the fringe bank crash which resulted from Ozal's laissez faire policy on interest rates in 1982.

Like the French constitution, the new Turkish constitution grants extensive powers to the president of the republic, who is elected by universal suffrage. As in France these powers include nomination of the Prime Minister, but the government must enjoy the confidence of the national assembly.

The smooth functioning of such a system presupposes reasonable political harmony between the assembly and the president. In France this has so far been maintained, partly because the president can dissolve the assembly and call new elections at the moment of his own choice.

In Turkey, however, the President can do this only when no government capable of obtaining a vote of confidence can be found. In any case, it would make little sense for the president to order a new election now, when this one has produced such a clear result. The generals have to live with this Ozal for the time being, but they will certainly not allow him a completely free hand, and they may well be tempted to try and undermine him, especially if his economic policies again antagonize large groups of the population, as seems highly likely. Even in his inebriated pre-election broadcast, he has already warned people against Ozal's "sweet promises" and wondered aloud "what else people will say to you in the future that again will be untrue".

An immediate issue is likely to be the holding of local elections, which are due within a year. Before the general election the generals had introduced a Bill limiting participation in local elections to parties that competed in the general election. This was ruled unconstitutional by the constitutional committee of the consultative assembly - a piece of civilian insubordination which was already a sign of the times. Now the generals will almost certainly drop it, leaving no reason to suppose that Sunalp's party would do any better against Ozal and Calp's in local elections than it did in the national ones.

If the Bill is dropped, the local elections, will be open to two other parties which correspond broadly to the two main parties in Turkey before the coup: Dogru Yol (the Right Road) of the moderate right and Sodep (Social Democratic Party) of the moderate left. Dogru Yol, which has the discreet support of former prime minister Süleyman Demirel, may well prove much more popular with conservative voters than Ozal's Motherland Party. Should that prove so, the representative character of Ozal's government will be called in question and pressure for a widening of the political spectrum at national level is bound to increase. Having in effect rigged this election by mistake in favour of the wrong man, the generals may actually prefer to give the people a free choice next time round.

Edward Mortimer

In Sandy Gall's book *Behind Russian Lines* there is a poignant picture of a do-it-yourself Afghan gunsmith. Someone, somehow has to make sure these men are properly armed. I don't recall the Viet Cong using short arm weapons (though there are very different wars). No one is suggesting that the West should become embroiled in Afghanistan. But the argument that everyone must beware of doing anything to justify Soviet claims of outside interference has a Lewis Carroll quality: the Russians used the pretext of such interference to invade; the Afghans surely cannot be denied the means to resist for fear of giving substance to that claim.

Publicity of every sort is essential. (I don't recall the Viet Cong lacking that, either.) The invading power is not liberal with its television facilities. In the West, the sad truth is that availability of pictures often dictates news; the sheer footage from Lebanon guarantees its prominence. But we should do what we can. It is wrong to think that the Russians are too insensitive to international opinion, especially in the Third World, and especially if publicity is accompanied by other pressures to settle.

Recent diplomatic efforts by the Community, and then the UN special representative, have come to nothing, although the UN seemed to year dangerously close to the Soviet

contention that the trouble stemmed from outside. The most striking aspect of the UN talks (between Russia, its Afghan puppets and the Pakistanis) is the absence of the Afghan patriots themselves. (Would Vietnam have been solved without the Vietnamese?) Realism dictates that they must be included if there are to be serious talks in the future. Realism also dictates that any solution must take account of genuine Soviet security interests - and they do have some.

At present, nothing new is happening. In a few days the UN General Assembly will vote, for the fifth time, by a large majority for Soviet withdrawal (while tacitly refraining from naming the Russians) and pass on its way. All will be "normal" again on that front, and the Russians will go on bombing and strafing Afghan villages. The Soviet army may think that no news is good news. They must be proved wrong.

We must keep some sense of proportion. The morality of the intervention in Grenada is highly debatable. But the people of the island are not debating; they are celebrating. Afghanistan is a continuing atrocity. It is also a thorn deeply in the international body politic, which will not begin to heal until it is removed.

This author is Conservative MP for Buntingford.



Voters protest in Turkey before Sunday's election

What happens when the 'wrong' party gets into power?

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The Secretary of State for Energy has not changed his opinions. Challenged the other day to refute the proposition that his latest campaign to promote energy savings would turn out to be "just another exercise in exhortation", he responded that "all my previous exercises in exhortation have been successful, such as my Food for Britain campaign." Well, that was a good deal more than just an exercise in exhortation: between 1979 and 1982 the cash backing which Mr Walker provided for his fellow-farmers soared by 75 per cent. In his new role at Energy he has already emerged as a man (unlike his predecessor) after Sir Denis Rooke's heart. "I do believe," he has told us, "it is in the interests of our energy industries, and those who work in them, to find a system that stops the constant interference of politicians and civil servants."

No more brusque instructions to the Gas Corporation to get shot of its oil activities, offshore and onshore. But also no more threats to its monopoly privileges: "I don't think we will ever have two gas pipes for each house or two electric cables for each factory."

How different it all sounds from last week's privatization polemic from Nigel Lawson's new Financial Secretary, John Moore. Having conceded the inevitability of monopoly in the transmission and distribution of gas and electricity, he went on to argue that "electricity generation, the production and marketing of gas, coal production and sale... are not natural monopolies." Tell that to Sir Denis Rooke and Arthur Scargill - and to Peter Walker.

Alan Hamilton

Philip Whitehead

A small price to pay for Channel Four

It shows a certain style to welcome to your first birthday party some of those who would have strangled you at birth. But as Channel 4 begins the first week of the rest of its life we should remember just how vulnerable this by-blow of Labour paternalism and the entrepreneurial spirit still is. The strangers have stayed their hand, but they have not gone away. A genuine extension of plurality in the mass media (and 5 per cent of the total television audience makes Channel 4 a mass medium) has been achieved at a trivial cost, while the concentration of media ownership goes on apace elsewhere. By contrast, the unimpressive de-regulation of cable now planned is likely to give us diffusion without diversity.

In the coming year Channel 4 will have to fight on two fronts, political and economic. There are those around the Prime Minister who will portray it as leftist agitprop, run behind a smokescreen of fussy intervention by the sinister revolutionary, Edmund Dell. Why not strip off the lifeblood of subscription income, and force it to sink or swim by its own efforts? That could be by the sale of its own advertising time, rather than through the ITV companies.

Channel 4 will have two shots in its locker, in reply. One will be to persuade the four viewers in 10 who dip into its storehouse at some time during each week, for better movies, for alternative sport, for a diversity of opinion, that an important part of their television choice would vanish if Channel 4 were forced to go pop, as a kind of TV-am in slow motion. The second will be to rely on an unlikely ally, the ITV companies, fearful of any breach of their advertising monopoly.

The companies do not want to see Channel 4 selling its own advertising, independently. Some of them do not want to see it independent at all, and hanker to return to the concept of an ITV2, planned by them, programmed by them, and the convenient repository for material of minority appeal. Connoisseurs of oligopoly everywhere will have relished the protests of Mr Hugh Dudson, Chairman of Television, who has complained piteously that Channel 4 is costing him £11m, in its first year, with worse to come. It is true that the long-running dispute between Equity and the advertising agencies, which can run and run since it is a third party which is getting hurt, has deprived the companies of more than half of the £80m Channel 4 advertising revenue they might have expected by now.

But they have been cossed in their turn. They still receive - but do not announce - £35m to £40m in revenue. That is just an appetizer. They pay less levy. The raising of the threshold when Channel 4 was introduced is worth from £10m to £12m to them. They receive income for the programmes they produce for Channel 4, allowing a more efficient use of their own studios and staff. Also, for the duration of the Equity dispute, the IBA with discreet munificence, allowed the companies to sell two extra minutes of advertising in evening peaktime. There was no discussion, no parliamentary questioning, no happened. Informal calculations within the IBA make that concession worth £40m to £50m to the companies in the past year.

The companies are glutted with revenue, currently running at more than 30 per cent above 1982 levels. If the revenues and concessions directly due to Channel 4, or to the dispute which has reduced its own earning capacity, are taken into account the companies have gained by at least £90m.

This figure should be subtracted from the subscription of £123m to get a true picture of the real cost to ITV of protecting its advertising monopoly. It is true that when monopoly is broken in the coming cable free-for-all the ITV companies will be thrown on the defensive. But that is no reason to allow them to wallow out of their financial obligations to Channel 4, which they ungrudgingly when they reapplied for their franchises, nor to allow them to colonize it with their own outcast programmes.

Channel 4 has produced a remarkable burgeoning of independent production talent, and has frustrated some of it. Viewers who care to look at the programmes, and advertisers who care to look at the viewers, get a few lateral surprises. It is the channel for the free-range, not the battery viewer. *The Nation's Health*, *The Ploughman's Lunch* and *20/20 Vision* reach millions.

If the ITV companies have carting to do they would be well advised to lobby Westminster and Whitehall about cable, not Channel 4. And from those who complain the loudest, in advance of the profits their own companies are shortly to announce, a period of silence would be welcome.

The author, former Labour MP for Derby, North, was a member of the Annan Committee on the Future of Broadcasting and is currently preparing a documentary series for Channel 4.

Jock Bruce-Gardyne

Pitfalls on the path to privatization

Last week's deliberations of the "Star Chamber", under the benevolent chairmanship of Lord Whitelaw, were enlivened, we are told, by a philosophical exchange between the Chancellor and his successor at the Department of Energy about the financial target, and resulting pricing policies, to be set for Sir Denis Rooke and his Gas Corporation. I can well believe it. Nigel Lawson and Peter Walker are not exactly the male equivalents of the Colonel's Lady and Judy O'Grady. They view the world from vastly different standpoints.

Some years ago Peter Walker published a personal political testament which he called *The Ascent of Britain*. It told us a lot about the ascent of Peter Walker. Great Britain Limited was very much the theme: a vision of a land where, as it is supposed to have in Japan, businesses both public and private sat down with the unions under the wise guidance of government to carve out the markets of the world. It was the vision that gave us the Meriden cooperative to reassemble United States custom for our motor-bikes, and Flans for Flans and Steel which were nothing if not expansive, and of which Mr MacGregor has become the legate.

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Pace Peter Walker there is limited joy in the privatization of monopoly. So long as the state confers upon the Gas Corporation an exclusive right to buy and sell gas there is something to be said for the "constant interference" of those who are directly answerable to the electorate, however irksome Sir Denis Rooke may find it. As John Moore pointed out, we can do what we may to try to simulate the disciplines of the private sector by way of financial targets and financial limits, but so long as a corporation has a captive market it can always pass the buck back to its customers. Indeed, large profits earned by a monopoly corporation in response to Treasury financial directives are liable to be rendered more controversial by the injection of private shareholding, not less.

So far the privatization programme has covered the easy part. Businesses such as Amersham, Cable and Wireless, British Aerospace, Britoil and the National Freight Corporation have always faced direct competition. Every Associated British Ports has to lure its custom, although the market is distorted by such suicide devices as the National Dock Labour Scheme. But when we move on to British Telecom, British Gas and, for somewhat different reasons, British Airways, we are in another game park.

In the case of British Gas, whatever John Moore may say and Nigel Lawson may say, the present intention of the sponsoring minister is evidently to pass on to the market an intact monopoly. In the case of British Telecom it is true that in Mercury a rival network has been licensed, and the path has been opened to competition in the installation of gadgetry. But initial seems to be a *chasse garde* for BT; constructive suggestion that where continuing subsidy would be required, commercial businesses might put in competing bids for the subsidy, it does not sound as if that will be the way the legislation will be written. Too much was conceded in advance in a foredoomed attempt to secure the acquiescence of the union bosses.

As to British Airways, while the proposal from Sir Adam Thomson of British Caledonian that he should receive a choice selection of BA's routes to reduce its share of UK-originating scheduled services does look a little cheeky, a simple write-off of BA's debts would hardly constitute a fair basis for competition from a privatized state carrier.

"The long-term success of the privatization programme will stand or fall by the extent to which it maximizes competition," says John Moore. Amen to that. But he and the Chancellor have still got their work cut out to get there.



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TOUGHING IT OUT

Everyone knows that war today is total. It is carried on in all fields, political, economic, diplomatic and military. The conduct of grand strategy must therefore be total too. There is no room for piecemeal behaviour by the great powers. There is no point in an obsession with the small print at the expense of general principles. At a time of danger it is important not just that men think clearly, but that they are seen to think clearly. The leaders must share their thoughts with those whose support they need. Because strategy is total, it cannot be the preserve of the military or even just of a small coterie of politicians. Since it involves us all we must all know what is going on, and why.

That task is difficult to achieve where the Lebanon is concerned. But it must be achieved. There is a smell of burning in the Middle East and it is not clear that the forces mustering there are about to put the fire out rather than add to the possibility of conflagration. An American armada is assembling. Syria has mobilised; so has Israel. These events are much more important than the depressing spectacle of Palestinians continuing to murder Palestinians, and many innocent bystanders besides.

Because the forces of the United States are the strongest, and because the United States is a global power, it is American strategy which must be global in purpose and the clearest in presentation. America's purposes in the Eastern Mediterranean must therefore be clarified first in the White House and then for presentation to all the allies of the United States. Strategy is the art of applying force so that it makes the most effective contribution towards achieving ends set by political policy. It often involves a conflict of wills, with force used to resolve the dispute. In the Eastern Mediterranean one can see the evidence of American

force, without yet being clear what are its political objectives or what will there be to achieve them.

The Americans put their marines into Beirut last year to help hold the ring while President Gemayel, who had lawfully invited them, sought to establish his government's authority over rival Lebanese factions and to achieve the departure of Syrian and Israeli troops. He has failed in those objectives, but he is still there. He is still one of the principals involved in negotiating some new balance of power between the forces at work within the Lebanon.

If the Americans pulled out of the Lebanon at this moment, they would thus destroy President Gemayel's position absolutely. He would no longer be even a factor in the murky and murderous power-broking of Lebanon's chief families. That collapse is an obvious Syrian objective. That is why the attacks on the marines continue to occur from Syrian-sponsored territory, while elsewhere Syria clearly shows its capacity and desire to eliminate the last vestige of Palestinian insubordination under Arafat's command.

Another consequence of an American departure would be to show the world at large that an American military commitment, once entered into, would come to an end the moment casualties were sustained. The death of 191 marines was a shock to the United States, but as a great power, it should neither be provoked into an imprecise and emotional retaliation nor to a policy of scuttling. The Western democracies have become too soft in the sense that they retain military power but seldom like to admit that its use may be necessary and that casualties will be part of that necessity.

So it is important that the Americans show their resilience in the face of casualties. If that is the armada's purpose, we should be reassured since it underlines

the strategic point that the United States is prepared to honour its commitments with force if necessary even at the cost of casualties which are unpopular at home. There is a message in that for Europeans, which they should ponder before indulging in easy distaste at the spectacle of American power.

It may be necessary to warn the Syrians and their surrogates in Lebanon that there is now sufficient power at hand to retaliate sharply against any further attempt to dislodge the American marines from Beirut. That is a necessary exercise in deterrence, particularly after the catastrophe of the explosion at the base. Such a challenge to American power could not be ignored if the United States intended to continue with its commitment to President Gemayel until its current, if limited, purpose finally expires.

If the Syrians and their irregular partners do pose a challenge by further attacks on marines, the American response should be considered, surgical and swift. It should be proportionate, and thus limited - in the sense that its purpose is to maintain the existing limited force levels in the Lebanon, not to seek a wider commitment.

Nobody should be in any doubt that the stakes can become very high in such a confrontation, given that Soviet military personnel man Syrian air defences. But it would be quite wrong for the United States either to abandon its limited position or to expand it, let alone to hand over its responsibilities to the Israelis. Washington's strategic objectives in the Middle East must still be the pursuit of some kind of general stability favourable to the West. That would not be served by a close and exclusive military relationship with Israel. It will not be served by over-reaction. It will be served by patience, resolve, and the clearest statement of objectives. That has yet to come.

MEANWHILE... IN EAST ASIA

Since taking office President Reagan has brought a new outlook to bear on American policy towards the Far East. For much of the 1970s Washington was inclined to see the region primarily in terms of its relations with China. The lure and fascination of China were such that it tended to eclipse other more reliable friends and allies - notably Japan and South Korea, but also the Philippines and other members of ASEAN (the Asso of South East Asian Nations).

Mr Reagan's attitude to China, on the other hand, has been coloured by his personal sympathies for Taiwan, and by his distaste for communism of every kind. And his experience as a West Coast politician has helped give him a strong admiration for the dynamic and rapidly expanding non-communist economies of East and South East Asia. This broadly based enthusiasm for the Pacific rim countries of Asia was behind President Reagan's decision to make his current visit to the region, one of the most striking foreign policy gestures of his presidency.

Since the visit was decided on some six months ago, it has unfortunately lost some of its original scope and aims. The South East Asian part of the trip has been cancelled, ostensibly because of the pressure of Congressional business in Washington, but in fact because of the dangerous instability in the Philippines brought about by the murder of the Opposition leader Benigno Aquino. This has meant restricting the trip to just two countries, Japan and South Korea. At the same time, Sino-American relations have sud-

denly improved after two years or more of strain with the result that President Reagan's current trip is in danger of being overshadowed by the visit he has agreed to pay to China next April.

The effectiveness of his present trip may also suffer from its timing. In Japan Premier Nakasone is distracted by the crisis caused by the Tanaka affair - the conviction last month on bribery charges of former premier Kakuei Tanaka, still the power behind the scenes in Tokyo. And in South Korea president Chun Doo Hwan is struggling to come to terms with the savage bomb attack in Rangoon on October 9, which killed 17 of his ministers and officials, and has now been shown beyond doubt to have been the work of the North Koreans.

Despite all these drawbacks, President Reagan's trip can still achieve a good deal. His visit to South Korea will be a timely reminder of Washington's commitment to its security, and may serve to restrain hotheads within South Korea keen to avenge the Rangoon bombing. It will also be useful for the discussions on Korea which President Reagan can expect to have in Peking next April.

Much more important is the President's visit to Japan. Too often during the past ten years or so relations between Washington and Tokyo have been dominated by their differences, rather than the common perceptions on which their alliance is based. From the time of President Nixon onwards, the Americans have nagged the Japanese about their trade surpluses, and their failure to shoulder enough of the

burden of their own defences. Today these problems are as acute, or acuter than they have ever been. Next year Japan is expected to have a trade surplus with the United States of some 20,000m US dollars, while continuing to spend less than 1.5 per cent of its gross national product on defence - or less than 1 per cent, by Japanese accounting methods.

The trade issue, especially, threatens to cause serious strains, if not worse, in the months ahead. But the fact is that since becoming premier a year ago, Mr Nakasone has done more to address these problems than any of his recent predecessors. In the defence field, in particular, he has moved to appease the Americans by agreeing to supply them with Japanese military technology and by discussing ways that Japan can increase its defence role, notably by defending the major sea lanes to and from the Japanese archipelago.

He has also been vocal in his support of the western alliance, lending his backing, for example, to the NATO negotiating position at the INF talks in Geneva. Indeed it can be argued that in the interest of better relations with Washington Mr Nakasone has stretched the domestic constraints within which he operates to their limit. President Reagan probably appreciates this, just as he appreciates Mr Nakasone himself - the two men get on far better than most of their predecessors did. All the more reason then for President Reagan to turn his visit to good use, and to strengthen a friendship that Washington has been apt to neglect.

Funding kidney patients

From Mr M. A. Sutcliffe
Sir, Dr Bristow's letter (November 2), while commendable in its apparent desire to involve doctors more in the financial consequences of their decisions, is sadly (and, for a BMA spokesman, surprisingly) ill-informed; health authorities have been permitted since the mid-1970s to carry money forward from one year to the next and, while this ability is subject to limits, it has nevertheless been invaluable as an aid to sensible financial planning and to provide a buffer against the unexpected.

Similarly, a system of functional budgeting to enable transfers between different headings is also well established and the practice of encouraging units and departments to make savings which they can then redeploy to their own advantage is also very widespread.

However, I would entirely agree with Dr Bristow that even the best efforts of health authorities who try to plan ahead and manage their budgets on a functional basis are more than nullified by arbitrary and unpredictable Government cuts in

both expenditure and manpower levels, particularly halfway through a financial year: these actions make nonsense of any forward planning.

The health service has been plagued for 10 years by reorganizations and Government tinkering; if the referee keeps blowing the whistle and changing the rules it is no wonder that the players are constantly in a state of confusion and cannot achieve a clear result, even at their home ground and in front of a friendly crowd?

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL SUTCLIFFE,
Unit Administrator,
Cheltenham General Hospital,
Sandford Road,
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Vote for Gibraltarians

From Mr Eric Hoare
Sir, Having been in the forefront of the successful campaign to achieve UK citizenship for Gibraltarians, I feel that perhaps I may be in a position to give your readers a more balanced view than that contained in Dr Cecil Isola's letter to you (November 1).

Nearly 7,000 Gibraltarians have already registered as UK citizens without this affecting their Gibraltarian status in any way, the remainder not having done so because of a mistaken belief that they have to apply for a British passport at the same time and they are therefore waiting for their current Gibraltarian passports to fall due before applying for a UK one.

There are also a substantial number of Gibraltarians who have discovered, when applying for United Kingdom status, that they are in fact UK citizens in any case, by virtue of parentage or having been born in Britain, many of them in London, to which they were evacuated during the war from Gibraltar for "safety's sake".

Had the vast majority of Gibraltarians not signed a petition to parliament to be granted UK citizenship Dr Isola's argument would hold more water. We are indeed proud of the status which we now hold through an act of faith rather than through an accident of birth.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC HOARE,
10 Shortland Farm,
Europa Road, Gibraltar.

Future of British Airways' routes

From Mr William Rodgers
Sir, Sir Adam Thomson has every right to claim for British Caledonian a share of BA's prime routes if privatisation goes ahead (report, November 4).

Fourteen years ago I was responsible, as Minister of State at the then Board of Trade, for determining civil aviation policy in the aftermath of the Edwards report.

The President of the Board, the late Anthony Crosland, and I both took the view that there was a strong case for a "second force" airline, although this was not popular with those of our Parliamentary colleagues who believed in state monopolies. In addition, we were much impressed by the quiet competence with which Adam Thomson had built Caledonian Airways.

As a result, the White Paper we prepared (it was published by Mr Crosland's successor) said that the Government would welcome the emergence of a second flag carrier on international routes.

However, our decisions fell short of what the independent sector wanted because we were against the transfer to the new airline of a significant part of the existing routes of BEA and BOAC. We took the view that as the state corporations earned profits for the taxpayer (or were sustained by him through hard times) it was wrong to give away valuable earning capacity.

I believe that argument was justified at the time and has been through most of the intervening period. But it falls as soon as British Airways is sold off to private shareholders, even if a management buy-out is arranged.

The White Paper of 1969 also created the Civil Aviation Authority and charged it with responsibility for shaping route networks and strengthening the industry's structure. The Government should now instruct the CAA to review BA's routes and make such transfers as would enable British Caledonian to come close to being an equal partner with British Airways.

This is the logic of privatisation and best sense in terms of competition policy. Nothing else would be consistent with the attitude of successive Governments to civil aviation over the years.

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM RODGERS,
48 Finsbury Road, NW5,
November 8.

Paper heritage

From Mrs Cynthia M. Short
Sir, The Society of Archivists, on whose behalf I write, has noted with concern the appeal by the Foundation for Age Research which appeared in *The Times* on October 25 (information service).

The aims of the foundation are entirely praiseworthy, but it is unfortunate that it has chosen to raise funds by appealing for documents for auction.

Archivists have laboured for many years, and with increasing success, to call attention to the value of what the foundation describes as our "documentary heritage". The written record of our past is the most important legacy left to us, for it constitutes nothing less than our national memory. However good the cause it would be and indeed if the archive of individuals, families and institutions were damaged and fragmented by the abstraction of particular documents, letters, diaries and photographs.

Many owners of records are, of course, aware of their historical importance, but this society fears that there may be those who, misled by confirmation candidates, may send individual items for auction without realizing that by so doing they are reducing the evidential value of their archives.

There is the further consideration that such individual items will probably be no longer available for scholars to consult, either now or in the future.

The society would therefore urge that any owners who are thinking of responding to the appeal by the foundation would first of all seek advice from their nearest record office, which can be located through town halls and county halls, or by contacting me.

Yours faithfully,
CYNTHIA SHORT,
Honorary Secretary,
Society of Archivists,
South Yorkshire County Record Office,
Ellin Street,
Sheffield,
November 1.

Jewish schools

From Councillor H. J. Lobenstein
Sir, Your editorial (November 1), "Secular and sectarian", provides an opportunity to dispel some popular misconceptions regarding the functions of orthodox Jewish schools, their place within the general educational network and their long-standing claim for Government-aided status.

Accepting the premise that orthodox Judaism is not merely a dogma involving a once-a-week synagogue attendance, but an all-embracing positive way of life, it follows that the orthodox Jewish schools' network inculcates into its pupils educational values which are consistent with this trend. Hence there is a desire to achieve high moral standards to counteract the inroads of the permissive society and a planned programme of teaching the children Jewish law, customs and ethics.

I hasten to add that this objective is not achieved at the expense of secular education, the standard of which is very high, as is borne out by highly satisfactory public examination results.

Power vacuums in our colonial wake

From Lord Campbell of Eskan
Sir, Lord Home's letter today (November 4) raises a very serious question. Perhaps your leading article, from the cheap libe about mao to "had there been any honesty left in Tanzania", will debate the currency of debate.

You seem to forget that the new nations, whose turbulent politics you treat so contemptuously, were all taught in the school of colonial government. This school, however, its virtues, was certainly not democratic.

How could anyone expect that fully fledged Westminster democracy would spring into life with the departure of the Governor? The inevitable retreat of colonialism has certainly left some power vacuums. The problem is how to avoid their being filled by the competing ideologies of the superpowers - ideologies largely irrelevant to the hopes and fears of the people concerned.

The United States, incidentally, have not been conspicuous in their concern for democracy in Chile and Nicaragua; and "Tanzania" has no monopoly in untruth.

Despite your moral certitude, United States intervention in Grenada must add greatly to the deep anxiety felt by countless people in this country at the prospect of United States control of weapons here.

Yours faithfully,
CAMPBELL OF ESKAN,
Lawyer, Crocker End,
Nettlebed,
Nr Henley-on-Thames,
Oxfordshire,
November 4.

From Dr D. R. Pucher
Sir, Your leader and Lord Home's letter (November 4) are timely. The evidence seems to be that the island government of Grenada was subverted, first by one and then by a more extreme Marxist faction, with the material support of the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The end result of the US-led invasion, the liberation of Grenada and the restoration of freedom and democracy is, or ought to be, welcomed as entirely desirable, even though we might entertain doubts about the means because of the apparent resemblance they bear to what the Soviet Union has done in Afghanistan.

The end result and aim in

Remarriage in church of divorcees

From the Reverend Giles Hunt
Sir, Since the Dean of Exeter (November 5) read theology, and Dr Catchpole (November 5) actually teaches it, at a university, it is not for me (who did not) to argue with their, and the General Synod's, declaration that divorce and remarriage are OK in principle for a Christian. The New Testament seems to say otherwise; but I am not a fundamentalist and am open to persuasion on the point.

What is disturbing, though, about the current Anglican debate about remarriage is that no one seems to be concerned that the General Synod approved the marriage service in the Alternative Service Book (1980), which endorsed the old 1662 Prayer Book's marriage vows ("Till death us do part"), but at the same time enunciated the principle that remarriage during the lifetime of an existing marriage partner was, in certain circumstances not easy to define, all right.

The Synod's declaration of principle was, therefore, a declaration that the words of the marriage service do not in fact really mean what they say. There is an issue of integrity here that everyone seems to shy away from; and it involves wider issues than that of marriage.

If the solemn undertakings made by bride and bridegroom are to be taken as no more than a vague statement of intent "unless circumstances change", why should the solemn undertakings made by parents and godparents at baptism, or by confirmation candidates, be taken any more seriously?

If the Church of England seriously and honestly wishes to implement the principle that remarriage is allowable, then the first step it must take is to alter the wording of the marriage service.

I fear that clerics (of whom of course I am one) are prone to forget that ordinary people, both believers and agnostics, expect solemn declarations to mean what they say, and the reason why the Church is in a muddle over marriage is because, since the Synod made its "theological" decision that remarriage during the lifetime of a previous partner is all right, the Church is officially saying two incompatible and contradictory things: that Christian

marriage is "till death us do part", and that it isn't.

Unfortunately, people can perceive that there is an issue of integrity here that the Church refuses to face up to.

Yours faithfully,
GILES HUNT,
Preston Vicarage,
Preston Lane,
Faversham, Kent.

From Mrs Judith Pashon
Sir, In 1981 my husband and I were married in a civil ceremony followed by a blessing in the church we attended, where we were both members of the choir.

As I was divorced we could not be married in church. However, I feel quite happy with this state of affairs and would not have wished otherwise.

In giving its blessing, the Church acknowledges the validity of civil marriage and shows forgiveness and encouragement to the couple concerned.

If remarriage in church is to be allowed, will the Church then withdraw the service of blessing to couples who either may be intimidated by the lengthy process of vesting by clergy, and bishop endorsing in the new proposals or, having submitted themselves to it, are met with refusal?

Yours faithfully,
JUDITH PASHON,
4 Trinity Street,
Norwich.

From Mr Anuram Evans
Sir, The principal objection to remarriage in church centres on the vow. I am unable to understand how the Christian vow can be given twice.

Consideration of this leads me to suggest that many marriages taking place in church should be downgraded to a civil marriage and a blessing by the omission of vows.

On this footing remarriage in church could follow in civil law, but those who pledged themselves to each other in the presence of God and in his name could not do so a second time.

Yours faithfully,
ANURAM F. EVANS,
Harpley Green,
Clifton-on-Teme,
Near Worcester.

Bombing run into world anarchy?

From Mr Cyril D. Townsend, MP for Bexleyheath (Conservative)
Sir, After the suicide bomb attack on United States marines in Beirut, to my amazement the President of the United States, no less, without knowing who was responsible, vowed the United States would seek revenge.

Your paper reports (November 5) that after Israel's military headquarters in Tyre was similarly attacked the Israeli Defence Minister said his country "would retaliate after an investigation determined who was responsible".

Without waiting for that investigation Israel jets attacked targets in the Chouf Mountains, no doubt killing a considerable number of entirely innocent soldiers and civilians.

While totally condemning the two utterly evil suicide bomb attacks, I also deplore the calls for revenge and retaliation by such distinguished individuals. If they are apparently unaware of pre principles of justice, and show total disrespect for the Charter of the United Nations, how are we to check the slide into international anarchy in this nuclear age?

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL D. TOWNSEND,
House of Commons,
November 5.

Farm tenancies

From the Reverend M. R. A. Wilson
Sir, An excellent letter you printed (October 25) on the decline of the farmer and tenant system. The wholesomeness of village life is adversely affected when family farmers disappear. In this part of England they are present in some villages, not in others, depending on the programme of the landowners and the chance of private ownership.

Church life suffers when it ceases to have members realistically and intimately concerned with the land and agriculture.

Agriculture and the land suffer as they become increasingly subject to economic criteria. The Small Farmers' Association, promoting the family farm, point to intangible values and satisfactions.

Part-time farming is a growing phenomenon in the West, for other than economic reasons. The nation suffers as endemic urban unemployment goes along with rural under-employment.

The great problem that demands Government legislation is how to extend occupancy of the land; whether by the landlord/tenant system or any other way. Whichever is encouraged there must be written into it elements of a partnership, as landlord/tenant is at its best.

Equally needed is some form of fresh vision without which a new approach, however radical and imaginative, will soon become in its turn the sparring ground for opposing interest groups.

In fact three things are needed: unifying vision; appropriate legislation and structures; competition of individual and group interests.

Yours faithfully,
MERVYN WILSON, Secretary,
Rural Theology Association,
Bulwell Rectory,
Corby, Northamptonshire,
October 26.

Risks at Greenham

From Mr Sean Doull-Connolly
Sir, Police officers were recently granted the right to shoot if they believe their target to be a wanted criminal who is "sufficiently dangerous". Now both Mr Heseltine and Mrs Thatcher tell us in Parliament that those who offer a risk to certain security installations themselves run the risk of being shot by the defence forces.

Whilst not a supporter of either CND or of Mr David Martin, surely I am not alone in wondering where these recent developments are leading us?

Yours faithfully,
SEAN DOULL-CONNOLLY,
213 Fox Lane,
Palmer's Green, N13,
November 1.

Quietus for the Guy

From the Reverend F. H. Mountney
Sir, Your recent article by Miles Kingston on Bonfire night (November 4) prompts me to express a strong feeling which arose when I was chaplain to the British Embassy in Bonn and watched the children of the Embassy school bring the figures of Guy Fawkes they had made to be thrown on the bonfire behind the Embassy.

This contrasted badly with the way German children of the Rhineland celebrate the departure of the sun with bonfires about the time of the feast of St Martin (November 11). They have long processions through the streets, carrying lanterns, with bands and St Martin riding on a horse.

Arrived at the bonfire, a beggar appears. St Martin divides his cloak and gives half to the beggar, and the Burgomeister then makes a speech exhorting the people to follow his example and give generously to help underdeveloped nations.

Surely it is time that we in England gave up this ghoulish practice of throwing guys on the fire - it is not only a piece of discrimination against Roman Catholics in an age which is sensitive about such things, but also an encouragement to take pleasure in violence, of which we have more than enough.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. H. MOUNTNEY,
St Martin's,
44 London Road,
Harleston,
Norfolk,
November 5.

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Is Eagle Star's fate just a matter of price?

The West German insurance group Allianz Versicherungs did not unveil a new bid for Eagle Star Holdings yesterday. After chalking up Eagle Star shares 12p to a peak of 614p the market was looking for an advance on Allianz's original 500p per share offer that would at least match the 575p per share offered by BAT Industries and welcomed by Eagle Star.

Instead, Allianz confirmed that it is giving serious consideration to increasing its offer, reaffirming its commitment to its 30 per cent investment in Eagle Star and repeated that it was not in the business of making short-term profits (about £110m if Allianz sold at BAT's offer price).

Allianz will not make a further statement until the Office of Fair Trading has indicated that it is not the intention of Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, to refer the bid to the Monopolies Commission.

It wants detailed information on Eagle Star's business and prospects, in accordance with City takeover rules which require that each bidder has access to the same information about the target company. Allianz suspects that more information has been given to BAT.

Third, Allianz wants to see BAT's formal offer document, due later this week, or early next week, and a considered response from the Eagle Star board to its own and also BAT's bid. Finally, Allianz wants assurance from the Department of Trade and Industry that the takeover of Eagle Star meets the requirements of British insurance law.

Effectively the Allianz statement means that there is little chance of any further action until the middle of next week at the earliest. In the meantime it will have to extend its original offer of 500p per share beyond Saturday's first closing date.

If Allianz does stay in the ring, Sir Denis Mountain and his Eagle Star colleagues will presumably activate the publicity campaign already prepared by Saatchi & Saatchi, the advertising agency.



Maurice Saatchi: publicity campaign ready to go

The themes of this campaign are interesting in themselves.

The first argument is that Allianz is, or certainly was, trying to buy Eagle Star on the cheap. The original price of 500p is obviously no longer a live issue, but unless Allianz makes a serious bid for the whole of the Eagle Star equity it does not already own, the argument would still have validity.

The campaign would highlight the different treatment a British insurer would receive if it tried to invade the German market. It would emphasize the important place Eagle Star has in the British insurance industry.

This campaign, if it is launched, would help crystallize the debate on the City of London as an open city - open in the sense that all City firms are available to the highest bidder, foreign in addition to native. There cannot easily be one set of rules for Citicorp and Vickers de Costa and another for Allianz and Eagle Star. Or can there?

Simline Stock Exchange, page 19

First things first at Guinness Peat

The fate of Guinness Peat hangs in the balance. Mr Alastair Morton arrived almost two years ago at the behest of an unhappy chairman, Mr Edmund Dell, the former Labour Cabinet Minister. Mr Morton has hacked away the undergrowth of debt that threatened to strangle the company and beaten opponents of his management style into something near passive acceptance. He is now just one step away from power to mould the group in his own image.

If Guinness Peat's intended bid for the Moorside Trust is sanctioned by its own shareholders at the extraordinary meeting next Tuesday, he will have succeeded in diluting the shareholdings of Lord Kinnaird and others who have the muscle to question Mr Morton's decisions.

It is true that Guinness Peat's tangled and increasingly sorry affairs in the last five years have borne the marks of a family quarrel. Lord Kinnaird put Guinness Peat together in the first place, chose Mr Dell as his successor and proceeded to

leave him too little room to show his true paces. The next compromise was Mr Morton.

As chief executive (for the time he combined that role with the chairman), Mr Morton is not the sort of man who willingly suffers any kind of opposition. Surprisingly, he has also shown to be a master at public persuasion. The impression has been successfully created that the choice before Guinness Peat's shareholders is simple: forward with Mr Morton who has rescued Guinness Peat from near oblivion or backward with his opponents, led by Lord Kinnaird, whose ambition is to be restored to power as chairman.

This is not the choice. The company's shareholders, who have to send in their Moorside proxies by the end of this week, should ask themselves simply whether the terms of the Moorside acquisition are fair to them. In my view they are not. They might also consider whether by supporting Mr Morton's Moorside scheme they might preclude a takeover bid.

Lloyd's may link its members' minimum wealth to inflation

By Andrew Connal

Lloyd's of London is considering index-linking the amount of wealth that members must prove they possess before they are allowed to join the insurance market.

The present system, whereby each of the 21,000 members must show wealth of £100,000, has not been changed since 1978. Had inflation been taken into account, the £100,000 would by now have become £172,000.

Lloyd's has been considering index-linking as part of a total review of entry requirements for the market. Mr Ian Davison, chief executive of Lloyd's, said yesterday that the review would be completed by the end of next year.

He said, however, that the ruling council of Lloyd's had already agreed to increase the maximum amount of funds that members can show from £225,000 to £300,000 for the 1985 underwriting year. They are allowed to invest double the wealth they show.

The average return for members of the market is £900 for each £100,000 invested, according to the latest figures from Lloyd's. However, many of the wealthy "names" (the 17,000 non-working members) who have met the entry requirements have suffered losses in recent years.

The most recent examples included the tennis stars, Mr Mark Cox and Miss Virginia Wade, who invested in syndicates, £95, which incurred losses of £13.1m before it ceased trading at the end of last year. They and other "names" who backed the syndicate stand to lose an average of £60,000 each.

More recently, problems have been uncovered at the Oakley Vaughan Agency, whose names include the jockey, Mr Lester Piggot.

Yet, despite the risks, Lloyd's expects another 2,200 names to join the insurance market next year.

When the entry requirements were last changed, in 1978, the minimum wealth figure was increased from £70,000. At the same time, the membership committee also determined that at least 60 per cent of the wealth had to be in cash or government



Ian Davison: "Maximum funds will be increased"

securities, with the rest in property or valuable items, such as works of art, but not including the family home.

Lloyd's first demanded that members should prove their wealth in 1903, when each member had to be worth at least £2,000.

The membership committee frequently reviews the entry requirements, but Mr Davison has been keen to establish a

M3 setback on interest rate hopes

By Frances Williams

Economics Correspondent

Industry's hopes for an early cut in interest rates were dashed yesterday by the announcement that the Government's main measure of money growth, sterling M3, rose sharply last month, almost reaching the top of its permitted target range.

The estimated 1.5 per cent increase in the four weeks to mid-October was bigger than many in the City had expected and the news caused an initial flurry in the gilt market, where prices fell by up to 2½p before calmer counsels prevailed.

The latest figures are not expected to lead to pressure for any rise in interest rates. But the Bank of England will no doubt claim that the figures amply vindicate its earlier caution in holding back the last half-point cut in bank base lending rates to 9 per cent a month ago, especially since American rates are now expected to remain at high levels, keeping the pound under pressure.

Sterling M3 has risen at an annual rate of 10.75 per cent since the 7 to 11 per cent target period began in February. This compares with 9.7 per cent in September when the money supply fell by 0.4 per cent.

The other target money measures are all well above the permitted range, with the narrow money aggregate, M1, up 1.5 per cent last month (12.75 per cent at an annual rate), and the broad measure of private sector liquidity, PSL2, up 1 per cent (13 per cent annualized since February).

The main reason for the rapid growth of the money supply in October is likely to have been a sharp increase in bank lending to the private sector. Detailed figures are not published until next week but the Government is thought to have sold enough gilts and National Savings papers to cover most of its own borrowing.

This would suggest total bank lending last month of between £12.50m and £15.00m.

Separate figures from the London clearing banks put the underlying rise in their lending last month at only £225m or so, most of it to personal borrowers.

Figures for growth of the monetary base, M0 (notes and coins and banks' till money) - which Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, recently suggested might be used to help guide decisions on interest rates - will not be published until next week. But the weekly returns from the Bank of England suggest this measure will show a fall for last month after a sharp increase in September.

Source: Bank of England

Yarrow 'would study buying shipyards'

By Philip Robinson

Yarrow, the former builders of naval ships, said yesterday it would seriously consider any Government proposal to buy back its yards, nationalized in 1977.

But the group, headed by Sir Eric Yarrow, warned that until proposals for privatization were known, it was impossible to express a firm view.

Mr Iain Mann, the finance director, said: "We have not been contacted by the Government in any way on this matter. These assets were taken from us at a ridiculously low price and our interest would clearly depend on the detail of the proposals."

Yarrow and five other British companies are still taking action against the British Government through the European Human Rights Commission for higher compensation. Yarrow has been paid £6m so far in Government securities, but an independent valuation has put the 1977 value of those assets at £16m. After six years, the company is claiming a figure nearer £25m.

For the past ten months, the European Commission of Human Rights has been looking at the evidence. Yarrow says it is inhibited from adding anything more until the commission's report is published. However the case may ultimately be referred to the European Court of Human Rights.

Yarrow points out that since 1977, its former assets have generated £45.7m of post-tax profits, of which £29.7m has been paid in dividends to British Shipbuilders. Over the same period, Yarrow has received £1.74m in dividend payments from the gilt-edged stock it received as compensation.

However, for the 12 months to the end of last June, profit investment sales kept the group £1.25m in the black at the pre-tax level. The figure was up from £866,000 for the same period a year ago.

At the trading level, although two group companies improved their profits, to £1m, a serious loss was made on Automatic Revenue Controls (ARC), which makes electric security systems.

It resulted in an overall group loss of £593,000, against a £115,000 loss last time. Turnover was barely changed at £21m.

Yarrow is lifting its total dividend by 11 per cent to 10p. The shares jumped 13p to 328p.

Source: Yarrow

Source: Yarrow

Source: Yarrow

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Freeze on Fraser shares

By Our Financial Staff

The House of Fraser retail group has taken further court action to freeze the transfer, dividends and votes on shares whose beneficial owner is in doubt.

Restrictions were imposed by the Edinburgh Court yesterday on 10,000 ordinary Fraser shares held by R & P Nominees on behalf of Mondalee Ltd, whose registered office is in Lochouse Street, Hongkong.

The court, however, allowed Mondalee 14 days to disclose the beneficial owner. Three other shareholdings registered in the names of R & P Nominees are unaffected.

A year ago Fraser successfully placed High Court restrictions on two million shares registered to Max Morel (Nominees). House of Fraser, which owns Harrods, is now close to inviting applications for its plan to franchise the Fraser name.

The first franchise is being offered in Saudi Arabia through House of Fraser International, a joint venture company with Allied International Designers, parts of Aidcom International.

Source: Fraser

Source: Fraser

Source: Fraser

Source: Fraser

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THE DE LA RUE COMPANY p.l.c.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Dividend

At a meeting held today the Board resolved to pay an interim dividend for the year ending 31 March 1984 of 6.0p per share, equivalent to 9.42p per share gross, absorbing £2,513,000 of the attributable profits. This is the same as was resolved twelve months ago. The interim dividend will be paid on 3 January 1984 to Ordinary shareholders registered on 2 December 1983.

Trading results

The results for the six months to 30 September are very much as expected. There has been a substantial improvement in the performance of Crosfield Electronics, while the Security side has held its own in international trading conditions which remain extremely difficult, and this pattern is expected to continue. Notwithstanding the financial demands of new investments, the balance sheet remains strong.

Outlook

The Board adheres to the view, expressed in June, that the year as a whole will show some progress over 1982/83, which benefited from the reversal of provisions made the previous year.

Sir Arthur Norman KBE, DFC, Chairman

De La Rue House, 3-5 Burlington Gardens, London W1A 1DL

8 November 1983

INTERIM STATEMENT for the half year ended 30 September 1983

Amounts are expressed in thousands of pounds

1983/84 1982/83

Half Year Half Year Full Year

£'000 £'000 £'000

Sales:

Security 88,718 74,804 173,598

Crosfield Electronics 31,355 19,301 52,316

120,073 94,005 225,906

Exports (including sales to overseas Group companies) 65,152 49,985 123,387

Trading profit:

Security 9,231 9,091 26,316

Crosfield Electronics 752 (3,869) (5,854)

9,983 5,222 20,462

Group net interest received and surplus arising on Central Management charges 319 1,009 2,190

Group trading profit 10,302 6,231 22,652

As percentage of sales 8.6% 6.6% 10.0%

Share of profits of associated companies 3,915 4,520 8,996

Profit before tax 14,217 10,751 31,648

Profit after tax 9,724 7,370 20,204

Minority interests 1,015 962 1,915

Profit attributable to The De La Rue Company p.l.c. 8,709 6,408 18,289

Less Proportion of Preference dividend 6 6 12

Profit attributable to Ordinary shareholders 8,703 6,402 18,277

Earnings per Ordinary share 22.9p 16.8p 48.0p

NOTE: The audited profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 1983 is an extract from the latest published audited accounts, which have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

NEWS IN BRIEF

GrandMet buys tour operator

Travelscene, the largest privately-owned British-based tour operator in package holidays, has been taken over by Grand Metropolitan at an undisclosed price.

The ten-year-old company, built by Mr John Mansell and Mr Joe Montfort, is now carrying 100,000 people a year on short-break holidays in Europe.

Grand Metropolitan which plans to export travel agency operations has been building its holiday interest. Its three other holiday operators are Nova Holidays, Warners and Stardust Camelot.

Leading British clearing banks will finally commit themselves today to a new loan to Brazil worth about \$500m, well-placed London sources said. Midland, National Westminster and Barclays are expected to send confirmation, Brazil tells.

Mr Charles Tibbory is to step down as chairman of Whitbread, the brewing group, next July. He will be succeeded by Mr Sam Whitbread who is to become deputy chairman meanwhile. The group yesterday reported a rise in half-year pretax profits from £43.9m to £50m.

Investors' notebook, page 18

Britain is to provide £7m in aid to Bangladesh for a seismic survey of potential oil reserves near the mouth of the Ganges. The survey will be made by Horizon Exploration, of Swanley, Kent.

The number of building societies is declining at a rate of 9 per cent a year and the trend towards mergers will continue, the Building Societies Association said. The ten biggest societies now control nearly three-quarters of the industry's total assets, compared with under half in 1950.

New City group to help start small businesses

By Vivien Goldsmith

Sir Anthony Jolliffe, Lord Mayor of London, yesterday launched a new organization to harness the City's expertise and goodwill to create small businesses and tackle youth unemployment.

Called City of London Business in the Community, it will work through existing organisations such as youth training schemes, the London Enterprise Agency and the London Chamber of Commerce. The new group is to be a branch of the older Business in the Community.

Although Sir Anthony's year of office comes to an end this week, he is committed to remain chairman of the group for five years. Mr Neville Bedford, the group's executive director, has been seconded from the Bank of England. He is being supported by Mr Peter Roberts, from BAT, and Mrs Sarah Darling, from British Petroleum.

Business in the Community

Porter Chemicals
Half-year to 8.7.83
Pretax loss £178,000 (£231,000)
Turnover £6.3m (£7m)
Net interim dividend none

[illegible]

Mar '84	316	8971
Jun '84	39	8938
Sep '84	6	8911
Dec	-	8944
Comment: Strong.		
SHORT STERLING		
Dec	309	9081
Mar '84	451	9032
Jun '84	81	9024

London Grain Futures Market		
	WHEAT	BARLEY
Month	Close	Close
Nov	£119.45	£116.75
Jan	£122.65	£119.50

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES			12 1/2	Jun	4002 50-4003 40
Rubber in £s per ton (say)				Am	4004 50-4005 40
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per	Tone Steady.			Am	4006 50-4007 40
Cocoa, sugar, etc.	Tone Steady.			Am	4008 50-4009 40
See-off in US 9 per month	Tone Steady.			Am	4010 50-4011 40
Copper				Am	4012 50-4013 40
3 1/2	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4014 50-4015 40
3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4016 50-4017 40
3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4018 50-4019 40
3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4020 50-4021 40
3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4022 50-4023 40
3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4024 50-4025 40
3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4026 50-4027 40
3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4028 50-4029 40
3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4030 50-4031 40
3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4032 50-4033 40
3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4034 50-4035 40
3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4036 50-4037 40
3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4038 50-4039 40
3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4040 50-4041 40
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3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4044 50-4045 40
3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4046 50-4047 40
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3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4050 50-4051 40
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3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4102 50-4103 40
3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4104 50-4105 40
3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4106 50-4107 40
3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4108 50-4109 40
3 1/4	71 1/2	21 1/2		Am	4110 50-4111 40
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WALL STREET

مَكْنَزٌ مِنَ الْأَصْلِ

APPOINTMENTS

Group chief for Issuing Houses

Issuing Houses Association: Mr Robin Hutton has been appointed to the new post of director-general. He will combine this appointment with his current responsibilities as director-general of the Accepting Houses Committee.

Helical Bar: Mr R. D. Tringham, Mr J. C. Tozer, Mr C. Gervaise-Brazier, Mr J. J. Mellows and Mr R. Carline have joined the board. Mr Tringham becomes chairman in place of Mr R. J. C. Hill who continues as managing director.

Domestic International: Mr Tim M. Palmer has joined the company as finance director.

Annan Impey Morris: Mr Peter Hughes, former finance director of Newman Industries, has become managing partner.

W. E. Norton (Holdings): Mr Mervyn Brown has been made managing director of the group.

Stone International: Mr D. Leighton Davies has joined the board in a non-executive capacity.

Pointon York: Mr Kelvin Curran has been appointed director in charge of the commercial insurance division.

Readcut International: Mr Douglas S. Butler, managing director of Firth Furnishings, and Mr Howard Lickerman, chairman of Regal Rugs, have joined the board.

Weeks Trailers: Mr Peter Lambert has become managing director.

Rowan and Boden: Mr Charles M. Thompson, company secretary and director, becomes executive director with responsibility for two subsidiary companies.

Roanold and Rowan and Boden (Interiors) together with its subsidiaries: Mr Charles Mathieson, Financial director, becomes executive director responsible for SND Transport and Northampton Machinery, and their two subsidiaries; and Mr Mike Butler, of G. M. Firth (Holdings), joins the board.

Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society: Mr A. J. Low has been made a director.

Mills & Allen International: Mr John Gardiner has joined the board as a non-executive director.

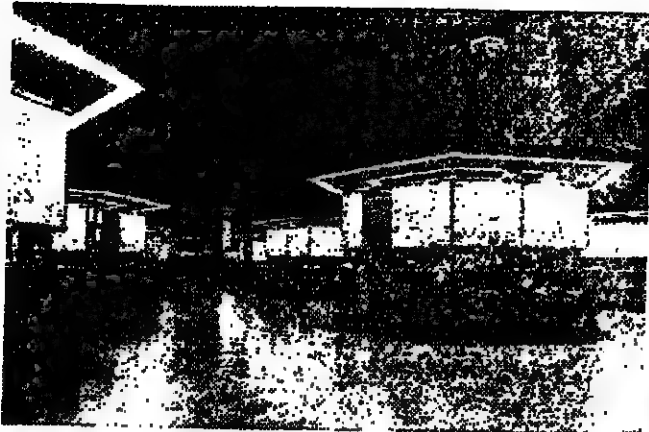
Taylor Woodrow: Mr Colin Parson, president of Monarch Investments in Canada, has been appointed as a divisional director.

Moore Business Forms: Miss Anita Hall has become a director.

Fidelity: Mr Edward Storey has joined the board as national accounts director.

Wayne Lintott explains why Vickers da Costa's deal with Citicorp has set a trend

Brokers limber up for a slimline Stock Exchange



Sir Kenneth Berrill forecasts upheavals at the Stock Exchange

The £20m deal announced between stockbrokers Vickers da Costa and Citicorp, the second biggest bank in America, is the clearest indication yet of the way impending changes in Stock Exchange rules will affect London's stockbroking and jobbing firms.

Citicorp will take full control of Vickers, except for its central London stockbroking subsidiary, where it is still restricted to 29.9 per cent.

Sir Kenneth Berrill, chairman of Vickers da Costa, has set the trend for other brokers to follow, both in terms of valuing broking firms and in calculating the weight needed to compete under the new trading regime the Stock Exchange Council is actively preparing. Given that Vickers da Costa ranks twenty-third in the institutional business league - it ranks in the top five for overseas business - Sir Kenneth considers the £20m, which is 15.5 times average earnings over the past three years, as "excellent. Actually it's 29.5 times if you strip out the good year."

That compares with the 3.1 times net assets Security Pacific paid for Hoare Govett, the 2.8 multiple of assets Exco International paid for W. I. Carr and the 3.3 Mercantile House paid for Oppenheimer, the New York broker and fund manager.

These acquisitions were all times earnings. "In that world trading will be 24-hours worldwide and the technology and expertise costs for such an organization will be very high."

This statement goes some way to explaining the criteria that Vickers, and other brokers, are setting themselves for the round of "courtships".

There was no UK group big enough worldwide," Sir Kenneth said. "The clearing banks at the time did not appear interested and the merchant banks do not have the weight."

Vickers intends hiring the best analytical and sales staff it can find. By retaining control of the broking operation with the bonus, commission and profit-sharing schemes Citicorp have agreed to, Sir Kenneth feels Vickers now has the financial muscle necessary to attract high calibre staff.

Two important factors attracting American financial institutions to London are the predominance of fixed interest or bond demand and the deregulation of American pension funds which are now allowed to invest abroad. Sir Kenneth sees most of that pension fund money going to Tokyo, but inevitably some will flow to London.

"They (the American funds) are only really interested in the big companies and buying in bulk. So when you trade with an institution that may want to sell 500,000 shares you can hardly say 'hold on for 10 minutes we'll call you back'. It will be a case of take it and place it. But inevitably a lot of that block will still be on the books at the close, so brokers, through business, become market makers," Sir Kenneth said.

This illustrates why brokers feel it inevitable that single capacity trading in London will become dual capacity agents and traders in the not too distant future.

Similarly, overseas trading involves block buying and paying up the next day. That applies to both the US and

survive with rates then creeping back up again," Sir Kenneth said.

He sees brokers becoming large multi-national financial conglomerates with vast sums under management. "In that world trading will be 24-hours worldwide and the technology and expertise costs for such an organization will be very high."

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institutions to London are the predominance of fixed interest or bond demand and the deregulation of American pension funds which are now allowed to invest abroad. Sir Kenneth sees most of that pension fund money going to Tokyo, but inevitably some will flow to London.

Tokyo - which together account for 80 per cent of the world's equity capitalization - so brokers' capital needs could be enormous and British brokers are widely accepted as being "grossly undercapitalized."

British institutions are no laggards in overseas business. According to a recent confidential institutional investment survey commissioned by London's leading brokers, the 258 big institutions have £17.5 billion invested in overseas equities. A further £99 billion is invested in British shares and £69 billion in gilt-edged stock. In all, British funds have £300 billion under management.

The sums involved in London's Stock Exchange turnover hardly do justice to its ranking against New York and Tokyo. The annual turnover of equity trading for this year is running at a record level of £50 billion with fixed interest, mainly gilts, running at £222 billion. But gilt-edged trading averages £18 billion a month, dwarfing the monthly average turnover of £4.4 billion for equities.

At the beginning of the 1970s the comparable figures were £90 billion a year for equities and £254 billion a year for gilts. Last September's turnover in government stock equalled the whole of gilt-edged trading for the fiscal year 1968/69.

On top of all that there are the minnow like requirements of British quoted companies and new issue business that amount to £2.6 billion a year, with government fund raising of perhaps £7 billion a year and

government privatizations expected to equal a further £2 billion a year over the next three years.

What attracts the managers controlling those vast sums is an expertise in dealing with top analytical and sales staff backing up the dealers, according to that same institutional survey.

This helps to explain the jockeying for position between the institutions and brokerage firms which expect a further four of five bumper years of trading.

Taking all three sectors together, Hoare Govett, Grieve-son Grant and James Capel have the biggest market shares, although the order is different in each sector.

The institutions rate Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee, James Capel, Wood Mackenzie, Phillips & Drew & Pitman and Grieve-son Grant as having made the most progress in combining dealing skills with good back-up.

Several leading British and American financial institutions are now hoping to buy into Stock Exchange member firms - jobbing as well as broking - to gain access to the securities market, widen their corporate business, win useful private client lists and international dealing expertise.

Subject to Bank of England approval, the suitors will include two London clearing banks and six merchant banks. NatWest is thought to be interested in Wedd Durlacher, the dominant stockjobber. Midland is looking at Phillips & Drew.

Competing with them are Hambro Life, Prudential, Pearl, Legal and General and Sun Alliance.

Money dealers Mercantile House and Exco International, where a partnership with Wood Mackenzie had been widely rumoured, are also ambitious to expand in this area.

The Americans with eyes on London include Aetna Life, American Can, Chemical Bank, Bank of America, Security Pacific - said to be interested in jobbers Actroyd & Smithers to dovetail with Hoare Govett - Merrill Lynch, Kidder Peabody, Harriman Brothers, First Boston/Credit Suisse, First Chicago and Solomon Brothers in the front line.

On top of all that there are the minnow like requirements of British quoted companies and new issue business that amount to £2.6 billion a year, with government fund raising of perhaps £7 billion a year and

private clients will have to pay more

Private clients will have to pay more

Private clients will have to pay more

Private clients will have to pay more

Staffordshire Potteries (Holdings) plc



At the Annual General Meeting of the Company held in Stoke-on-Trent on 8th November the Chairman Mr Bill Bowers said:

"The estimated trading results for the first four months of the current financial year, compared to the same period last year, show that Group sales have increased by over 20% and that profitability has improved substantially."

I am pleased to report further progress towards a reduction in borrowings since the beginning of the current financial year.

Although it is apparent that the economy is only recovering gradually and that the outlook for interest rates and consumer demand is likely to remain unpredictable, your Board is very encouraged by the Company's current trading performance."

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Secretary, Meir Park, Stoke-on-Trent, ST3 7AA.



The Interim Statement for the half-year ended 31st October 1983

The Directors are pleased to announce that good profits have been earned in the six months to 31st October, 1983. The results are encouraging, but not as exceptionally good as in the comparable period in 1982.

The introduction of a High Interest Current Account in May has proved to be a successful innovation. We continue to broaden our deposit base.

Overhead costs have fallen and will continue to decline over the second half of the year.

The Directors are hopeful that the next six months will also produce good profits.

The Board has declared an interim dividend of 8p per £1 Ordinary Share (1982: 7p). The dividend will be paid on 5th January, 1984 to those shareholders registered at close of business on 8th December, 1983.

Cater Allen Holdings PLC

1, King William Street, London EC4N 7AU
Telephone: 01-623 2070



Have you heard how your company can lose money overnight?

Three o'clock one Sunday morning, the manager of a certain well-known company went to visit his empty factory.

And even though he wasn't afraid of the dark, what he heard horrified him.

The wind whistling through open windows, taps dripping, the whir of machines left switched on. Sounds that told him his company was wasting a lot of money, because it was wasting energy.

It's something you should be seriously thinking about. Fuel prices have risen sharply over the last decade and energy costs are now a vital part of production costs.

However, if you know how energy is one of the easiest resources to control. Which is why a growing number of companies have taken the all-important step of appointing an energy manager.

Many have made use of an Energy Efficiency Survey. Now under a new scheme consultants provide an analysis of how a company can make

better use of its energy and implement an energy-saving programme. The Energy Efficiency Office will refund a substantial part of the fee.

Some have taken advantage of the Energy Conservation Demonstration Projects Scheme for all the latest information about energy-saving technologies and equipment.

If you'd like to know more, fill in the coupon. Whatever your particular problem, we think you will find we are worth listening to.

To: The Energy Efficiency Office, P.O. Box 702, London SW20 8SZ. Please send me more information on how I can make better use of energy.

Name _____
Job Title _____
Address _____

Tel. _____

ENERGY EFFICIENCY OFFICE

Peterborough

It is Britain's fastest growing city – as a new town it was designed to double its size. Paul Routledge reports on the grand design that is nearing completion

They call it "the Peterborough Effect", and they actually use the expression without blushing. It is meant to denote a combination of social, economic and cultural opportunities unique in the highly competitive world of new towns.

The marketing slogan was coined by an agency, but the impetus behind it must have come from the enthusiasm of the city's Development Corporation which was charged 15 years ago with the task of relieving population pressure in the South East by practically doubling in size to 150,000 people.

The corporation goes about attracting business with vigour, and more than 200 firms have come to the revitalised cathedral city – without the inducement of government grants on offer in so many other rival centres of development.

So there must be something to the slogan which John Beckett, general manager of PDC, defines as "the total aspect of Peterborough: the quality of life. We find that we can hold our own just by what we have in the general sense – a combination of working and living conditions."

For some companies the attraction may be ready-to-occupy factory space or offices; for some executives it could be the astonishing variety of sporting and leisure amenities; and for others it may just be the imaginative approach that paints the gasholder three different shades of blue, plants 1.3 million trees and exploits a necessary water compensation scheme to give the rowing club a first-class course.

Officially, the Peterborough Effect is "produced by a dynamic combination of company drive and enterprise, a stimulating business environment and a 'design for living' unique to this city." It is credited with improving output,

exports and profits for almost all the firms that moved there since 1970. Wastage, disputes and staff turnover have fallen.

The prospect of a job and a house in a city with a wide range of leisure opportunities has brought 40,000 newcomers to Peterborough since expansion really got under way on a site that boasts a record of having been continuously inhabited for 6,000 years.

In Roman times, it was known as Eborac, an important administrative centre built where Ermine Street crossed the river Nene. It was noted for the manufacture of decorated pottery. And then, as now, it was an exporting centre; relics of early pottery from the settlement have been found all over Europe.

The railway shattered the calm

In later times, it was known as Medeshamstede, and then as Gildenhelm, the "golden city". Work began on the beautiful cathedral in 1116, and for the next 700 years Peterborough was a sleepy market town clustered around the massive church. This rural solitude was rudely shattered in 1845 when the railway arrived, plunging the city into its first industrial revolution.

The railways needed workshops, and in their train came engineering companies from London. Baker Perkins and Peter Brotherhood, firms with a world reputation for innovation and reliability, started a tradition of craftsmanship still strong today.

And in 1932, Frank Perkins started the enterprise that was to become the world's largest manufacturer of high-speed diesels, Perkins Engines, still a

flourishing concern playing a dominant role in the city's industrial life. The city centre workshop where it all started with two men and a boy has long since disappeared, and the site is now part of the pride of Peterborough – the Queensgate shopping centre.

The neighbourhood has also had an interesting history of local government. From 1888, the Soke of Peterborough was an independent county until 1965, when it merged with Huntingdonshire to form the County of Huntingdon and Peterborough. The city and the surrounding district is now part of the new county of Cambridgeshire.

After a study of population trends in the early 1960s, the Government brought in the 1965 New Towns Act, and Peterborough was singled out as one of three towns (the others being Ipswich and Northampton) designated as a growth point to absorb some of the rapidly-increasing population of the South East.

The then Minister of Housing and Local Government set up the Development Corporation in 1968, giving it the responsibility – in conjunction with the local authorities – of carrying through an expansion programme to turn the city into a major provincial centre serving 600,000 people. From an existing base of 86,000 people, the city was planned almost to double in size to 150,000 by the late 1980s.

Since then, hundreds of millions of pounds have been invested by the Government and the private sector in creating the right environment for growth and attracting strong businesses to it. The second industrial revolution took off in 1970, bringing hundreds of small and large firms, some of them household names such as Thomas Cook and Lesney Toys.

The era of the new town is drawing to a close, and PDC is gradually being wound down. "But we are working darn hard to work ourselves out of a job," says Mr Beckett. The corporation has set itself a target to 2,000 new jobs a year for the next four years in the hope of bringing unemployment in the city down to 10 per cent. The valuable social assets will

be handed over to the City Council and industrial holdings will revert to the commission for the new towns. Given the present Government's privatisation policy, it is likely that factories and offices will be sold off. Many assets have already been sold over the past two years but some things are not particularly easy to sell – particularly the infrastructure of motorway-standard roads which is now nearing completion.

It has been a decade and a half of work which has, ironically, come to full fruition just as the new town concept has become politically unfashionable. The achievement of those years is, however, a permanent monument to the vision of those who planned it and worked to make it happen.

Peterborough's economy had been too dependent on certain basic industries such as engineering and the railways, which were to experience a sharp and irreversible decline in employment in the 1970s.

Without the jobs offensive that brought 200 firms and some 22,000 extra jobs to the city, the unemployment picture would have been bleak indeed. As it is, there were 9,869 people registered as jobless at the last

count, or 15 per cent of the working-age population.

This figure is marginally inflated by school leavers, but the decline in Peterborough is usually slightly longer than the national average. It would have been much longer had it not been for the influx of new firms into the 5.6 million square feet of factory and warehouse space built to entice business to the city.

The decline in employment in traditional industries continues, though not as fiercely as in the past. Employment in the public sector has held up relatively well compared to other areas where staff cuts have been imposed. An expanding population obviously needs more, not fewer, public services. The steady increase in the number of companies coming into Peterborough provides opportunities for work that other cities without new town

status would find hard to match. In 1982-83 year ended last March 31, the Development Corporation brought 1,000 new jobs to the city and expect to do rather better in the current year.

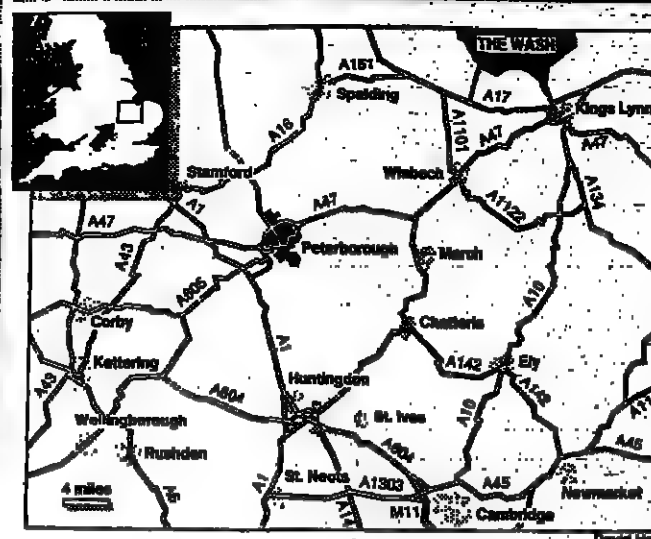
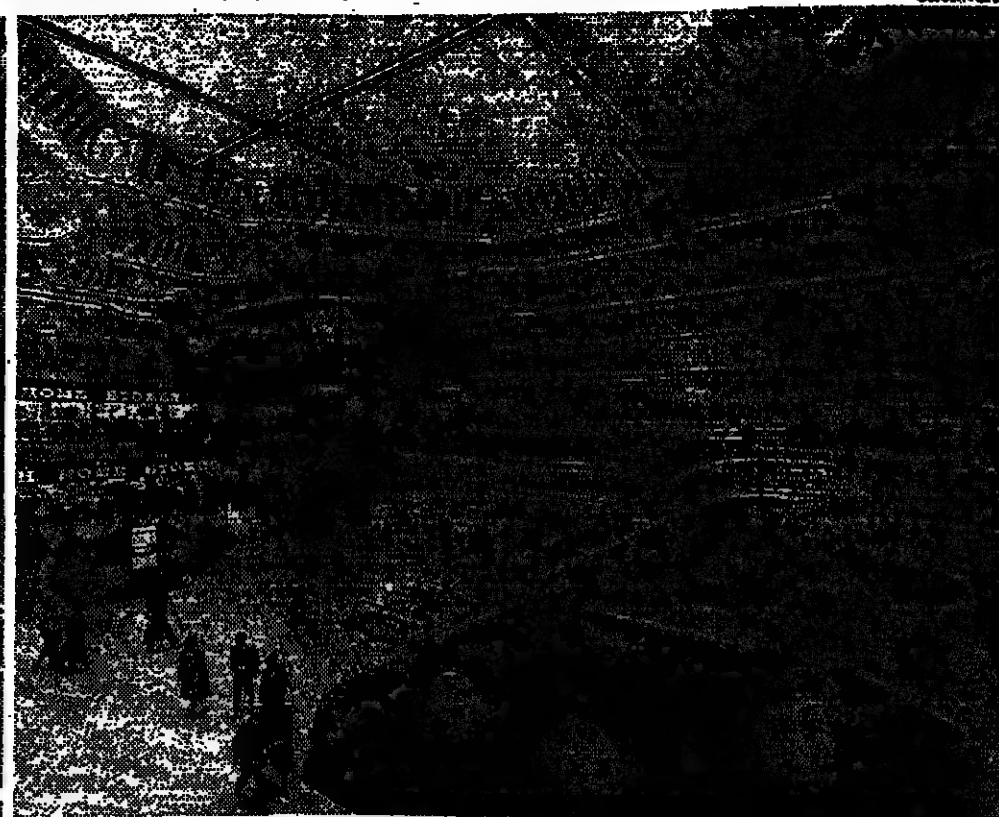
"If we weren't here bringing in these new industries, there would be a lot more unemployed, particularly with the city's bias towards industries which have been shedding so many jobs," argues John Beckett, the corporation's general manager. "So to that extent the expansion is fulfilling its purpose – though not the one intended when we first set out."

In its last few years of existence, the corporation is going for a final spurt in the race for jobs. The plan is to create 2,000 jobs a year for the next four years.

continued on page 21



New and thriving: John Morris, chairman of Therm-A-Stor, who opened a new factory in March. Above right, Queensgate Centre, the town's showpiece shopping area.



The best, under one roof

The city fathers and planners of Peterborough were acutely conscious for some years that the rapidly increasing population was outstripping the limited shopping facilities of the traditional High Street layout of the town centre.

It was determined to push ahead with "something really big" – a covered shopping centre that would double the range of shops at a stroke. The result: Queensgate Centre, a £24m showpiece development with six major household-name stores and more than 80 other shops under one gigantic roof.

Queensgate, opened early in 1982, has been judged the best in Europe this year by the International Council of Shopping Centres.

Some High Street chains moved into the centre, but others – like Marks and Spencer and Woolworth – stayed in the traditional shopping area of Bridge Street. This and other city centre thoroughfares are being pedestrianized and paved, creating a shopping environment free of traffic hazards.

The opening of Queensgate has been accompanied by a big promotion exercise to establish Peterborough as a major provincial shopping capital, if that is not too much of a contradiction in terms. The Development Corporation put publicity material into the homes of 600,000 people in the East Midlands and East Angles to attract those who

2,000 new jobs a year?

The politicians and planners who identified Peterborough as a growth point in the heady "never had it so good" days of the 1960s had no inkling of the chronic unemployment that would grip Britain just as their plans came to fruition.

But it is just as well for the people of the city that the programme of industrial expansion got well under way before the chill winds of depression began to blow.

Peterborough's economy had been too dependent on certain basic industries such as engineering and the railways, which were to experience a sharp and irreversible decline in employment in the 1970s.

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"Won't it mean living on an executive estate?"

Not in Peterborough if you don't want to. The choice of homes in and around the city is outstanding. And all at more attractive prices than around London.

"Fewer shops, less choice, higher prices?"

In Peterborough, the opposite is true. Queensgate, judged Europe's finest new shopping centre, provides West End shopping, surrounded by hundreds of other shops and stores, and a lively market.

All set against the backdrop of a magnificent Norman Cathedral.

"What about leisure?"

Peterborough offers plenty of opportunity.

Golf courses (including one designed by Peter Allis and Dave Thomas), England's biggest ice rink, a new tennis college, lakes for sailing and rowing, miles of footpaths, bridleways and cycleways and a huge country park on the edge of the city.

Nene Valley Steam Railway runs through the city, too.

"Won't people miss the West End?"

Probably not, because the journey to London is only 50 minutes by train – and because Peterborough has its own star attractions.

London theatre companies and national orchestras play regularly. Dining out is superb. Manor houses, coaching inns, hotels and night clubs serve an excellent international cuisine.

"Won't our children's education suffer?"

On the contrary. Cambridgeshire schools and colleges compare with the best in Britain.

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the Peterborough Effect

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Getting there in a hurry

The Romans took their roads across the river Nene to Peterborough and the town grew to be a great railway centre and a key intersection of road routes.

The railway is no longer king, and drinkers in the Poachers' bar of the Great Northern hotel do not have to hang on to their pints as Gressley's Pacifics storm through a few yards away. Rail links to London, the North and East Angles are still vital. Kings Cross is 78 miles but only 50 minutes away by Inter-City 125 services. A new station serves rail customers, with shoppers' specials laid on to bring people from surrounding towns.

The A1 trunk road skirts the western fringes of the city and the boom part of Felixstowe is under two hours a way by road, giving ready access to container routes to the continent. A 20-mile system of dual carriageways linking roads around the city is nearing completion.

Carefully landscaped city roads of motorway standard bring employment and residential areas within minutes of each other. Special bus-only roads help to speed passenger services and Peterborough's 70-mile cycleway system encourages a higher proportion of pedal journeys to work than anywhere else in Britain.

Gone are the hour-long delays that used to infuriate drivers forced to use trunk routes like the A15 right through the city centre. The inner city is now being pedestrianized, though the inner ring route of Borges Boulevard is open to criticism as a "cordon sanitaire" that discourages anyone on foot from straying outside the heart of old Peterborough.

Peterborough has a business airport only five miles from the city which handles business aircraft including executive jets. Scheduled international services are within a 90-minute drive and Heathrow can be reached in two hours by car.

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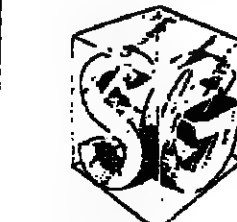
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Guaranteed: a home with every new job

The key to Peterborough's social success was undoubtedly its aggressive housing policy. Building did not actually start until 1970 - more than two years after the new town had been designated - but the first home was occupied within eleven months.

By mid-1973, the Development Corporation had built 1,000 houses, and four years later the 5,000 mark had been passed. By August 1980, 15,000 homes had been completed since expansion began and the figure will climb beyond 20,000 when current contracts are completed.

Peterborough still guarantees to provide homes for all staff who move into the city with their firm and want rented accommodation. It will also house key staff recruited later. Temporary lettings are also available to allow staff time to find a suitable home to buy, at rents ranging from £19 a week for a one-bed flat to £27.50 for a four-bed house.

Over the years, the pattern of housebuilding and ownership has altered dramatically, reflecting the changing political and social environment. The emphasis is now on a partnership between private builders and the Development Corporation.

As the table shows, private building for sale now takes the lion's share of activity in the industry. But a typical new home in Peterborough is still built on publicly-owned land usually in one of the burgeoning townships such as Werrington.

The population of Werrington in north Peterborough is growing rapidly from 6,000 to 16,000 as part of the city's expansion plan. Around the old village, which has picturesque cottages dating from the seventeenth century, a new township is being built with three distinctive neighbourhoods.

Each contains nearly 1,000 houses with its own shops, pub, primary school, meetings places and open spaces. The new neighbourhoods are connected to each other and to the village by footpaths, cycleway and a busway.

Peterborough now has 38 developers at work on more than 40 sites, and new homes are available from £14,000 to £80,000, and the Development Corporation is promoting a scheme called "Easybuy" to encourage home ownership.

An "Easybuy" purchaser can buy as little as 25 per cent share in a particular house to begin with, paying rent on the rest of the purchase price. The buyer can increase his payments, leading ultimately to complete ownership.

PETERBOROUGH: THE HOUSING PICTURE

	Completed since April 1970	Under construction and in contract
Development Corporation	5,651	222
City Council	2,491	49
Private on Corporation land	2,879	1,242
Private on private land (estimated)	2,685	490
Housing associations	1,801	76
Total	19,517	2,079

Housing Stock	
Development Corporation (rent)	7,893
Development Corporation (sold)	1,570
Development Corporation (shared ownership)	198
Local Authority	9,382
Private (includes private rented)	26,443
Housing associations	2,651
Total	47,547

continued from page 20

had not previously considered the city as a place to visit or to shop.

Queensgate itself has a 2,000-space multi-storey car park but traders complain that off-street parking elsewhere is inadequate. On one peak day in the Christmas season last year there were 72 shopping-trip coaches competing for space. As a non-driver and something less than a devotee of covered shopping centres I found it difficult to see what all the fuss was about. Walking through the pedestrianised area,

catching irregular glimpses of the cathedral, Guildhall and other fine old buildings was more pleasant than Queensgate with its neon fountains, chromium escalators and American-style security guards with walkie-talkies.

For the old fashioned like me, the planners are also creating some attractive shopping backwaters: little side streets with small, specialised units more like a traditional market than a hypermarket.

And there is a genuine food produce open market if you must have the real thing.



Going up fast: Peterborough's aggressive housing policy is the key to its social success

The pulling power to blue-chip companies

The designation of Peterborough as a new town in the late 1960s came not a moment too soon for the city's economic survival, heavily dependent as it was on basic industries that were going into decline.

There was an urgent need to diversify out of railways, engineering and agriculture-related activities into the businesses of the future. That policy has paid off in terms of building a secure base for sustainable growth.

The old industries have not disappeared entirely, of course. Perkins Diesels may have shed nearly half its labour force but it still employs 5,300 and it dominates the "heavy end" of industry in Peterborough. John Devaney, managing director of Perkins and a member of the CBI regional council, welcomes the trend towards diversification and the transformation of the city, arguing: "It is a better place to be located than ten years ago."

The attractions of Peterborough have convinced not a few blue-chip companies that it is a suitable centre for relocation. Probably the best-known is the Thomas Cook travel group, which quit central London in 1977 for a handsome, purpose-built block at Thorpe Wood on the outskirts of the city.

Thomas Cook now employs 1,250 people on the site, having brought about 350 staff in the move from the capital. It is a move they do not regret, says senior manager John Cook. "We have been able to obtain a better working environment than you get in central London."

case of operation here compared to London cannot be over-emphasised.

But new techniques are not a monopoly of the newcomers. Perkins Diesels are working on "the diesel engines of the future" at its multi-million pound research and test centre. The company is developing high-speed direct injection engines and products to cope with the range of fuels such as vegetable oils, alcohols and coal derivatives.

They used to say that if Perkins sneezes, Peterborough catches a cold, but the gradual slimdown of manpower has been accomplished there because employment opportunities came up elsewhere at the incoming firms. John Devaney predicts that Perkins will hold its own in a very tough trading climate. "We still have the same market share as when the recession started, we have not lost any customers. Our objective is still to improve productivity. I want us to be Peterborough's most profitable and financially secure company."

Some firms have experienced remarkable growth. SodaStream began with a small advance unit built by the Development Corporation and a labour force of 15 - seven years later it built a 144,000 sq ft factory, and now employs over 500 people.

The variety of businesses going into Peterborough is remarkable. Therm-A-Stor, Britain's biggest independent double-glazing manufacturer, opened a 100,000 sq ft factory at Orion Southgate in March this year. The formal ceremony was conducted by Mrs Thatcher, who described the six-acre plant and its high-quality products as "absolutely terrific". She added: "I wish it

The most common complaint heard in the pioneering days of the new towns was "there's nothing to do." Acres of well-planned houses and model factories - but a cultural desert.

Fortunately for the incoming population, the new Peterborough has been imaginatively and successfully grafted on to the old city to give it what D. H. Lawrence would have called "a sense of place."

The neighbourhood has a long civilisation which the modern planners had to respect, while providing the wide range of up-to-date amenity and leisure facilities wanted by company executives prospecting for somewhere to take their factory.

Peterborough's showpiece is undoubtedly the 2,000-acre park created along six miles of the river Nene, from the city centre west to the A1 trunk road. There are two swimming pools, lakes for boating, fishing and sailing; two golf courses and a pitch and putt course, a riding centre, sports pitches and athletic track, bridleways and cycleways and adventure play features for children.

Along its southern perimeter runs Nene Valley railway, a preserved steam line with more than 20 British and European locomotives. The Continental atmosphere imparted by these engines has made the preserved

Just the place for the movies

routes a favourite with filmmakers: one of its quiet country stations was turned into an East German border post for murder and mayhem for the latest James Bond film, *Octopussy*.

Few cinemagoers must have realised that the dramatic scene in which the suave superspy played by Roger Moore jangles with the enemy and cars are catapulted into the river was actually shot in Peterborough's Ferry Meadows park.

Cinemas, the 400-seat Key theatre, night clubs and discos, restaurants and hotels, a museum and a regional ice rink complement the city's biggest

tourist attraction - its historic Norman cathedral.

Industrial and commercial patrons have joined with public bodies to start a new cultural initiative in the city - the Peterborough string orchestra, the first and only full-time professional orchestra in the East of England. Its normal full-time playing strength of 12 will be increased or decreased as required, and wind instruments will be added occasionally.

Such flexibility will give it probably the most diverse repertoire of any regular orchestra in the country, and Peterborough string orchestra plan to give about 100 concerts a year, including radio and television broadcasts and tours abroad.

Its organisers aim to dispel the myth that regional music does not reach London standards, arguing: "As the home of a distinguished and go-ahead new orchestra, Peterborough's image will be dramatically enhanced."

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EMPLOYMENT IN PETERBOROUGH				
Population	Date	Male	Female	Total
81,000	July 1967	31,000	14,500	45,500
86,000	April 1970	33,900	15,400	49,300
124,000	Present (estimated)	44,200	22,150	67,350

and we have access to a fresh pool of labour. And the actual costs of running a head office operation have been reduced."

The company, which predicts "records profits" this year, is the largest and most experienced travel organisation in the world, providing 1,350 servicing locations in 143 countries world wide. From its international headquarters in Peterborough, Thomas Cook runs its leisure and business travel services, its financial services and its "own brand" holidays.

In the year ending October 31, Thomas Cook shops handled nearly two million travel transactions in the UK. It is also the largest issuer of traveller's cheques in Europe - which is as it should be since the original Thomas Cook invented the traveller's cheque, and the centenary of that invention will be celebrated next year.

Thomas Cook may be the best known but it is far and away from being the only major newcomer to the city. Molins, manufacturers of tobacco processing machinery, set up a

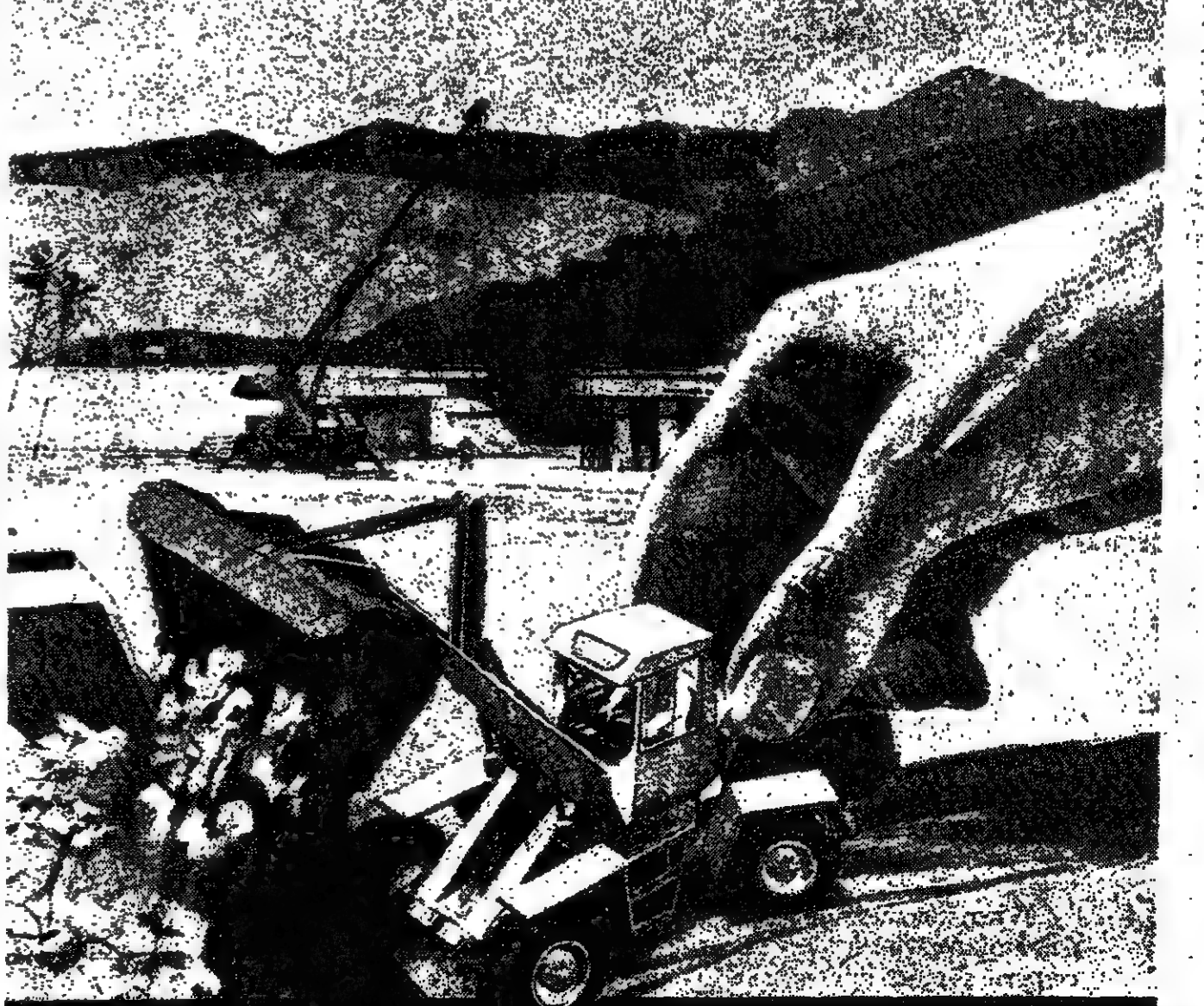


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CBI CONFERENCE

Confronting unions

Heading for success

Facing 'crazy' law

Strike protection wanted

Britain's improved industrial relations must not be allowed to weaken the CBI's resolve to press for more legislation in this area, Dr Keith Humphreys, managing director of May and Baker, said opening a debate on the subject.

The government must be prepared to take firm legislative action on stopping strikes in the essential services if talks with the TUC were not successful and a solution must be found to protect companies from strikes by key workers.

The conference carried by a large majority Dr Humphreys's resolution that "changes to the framework of industrial relations legislation must not be sought if they cannot, in practice, be sustained; nevertheless, opportunities must be grasped to make changes today which may be needed tomorrow".

He said: "Our current experience of the Employment Acts shows they have vindicated the government's step by step approach to legislative reform. I am convinced that the same will be true of the recently-introduced Trade Union Bill, once it is enacted. It does not seek to intervene unnecessarily in trade union affairs."

"It is not to neuter the unions, but to ensure that the rights of their members has adequate legislative support. It will be no use confronting problems in four years' time and wishing we had continued the present momentum of legislative reform."

Mr Eric Fomata, director of public affairs, Vauxhall Motors, saw little sign of the CBI, the government, the opposition or the TUC facing up to the reality of the future. He was concerned that what the conference had heard in the last two days had been short-term.

He saw no sign of the sort of leadership he would like to see coming from the CBI. There was a will on the shopfloor and a realism to get the country moving.

Keep right on to the end of the road, says Sir Campbell

Despite all the difficulties British industry was going through it was on the right road, Sir Campbell Fraser, president of the Confederation of British Industry, said at the end of the CBI conference in Glasgow yesterday.

He used the words of the Harry Lauder song, "Keep right on to the end of the road", to set his theme. Sir Campbell, who is also chairman of Dunlop Holdings, said: "In its slightly maudlin way the song faces up to the reality of life's persisting perplexities, but it makes the point that the proper response is to stick with it, to keep going with a strong heart and an optimistic mind."

"But there is even more to it than that. We know, inside ourselves, for all the difficulties we are going through that we are on the right road. For the first time in a very long time we are heading in the right direction."

People in industry now have a better chance to improve their reputation, their position in the world and their standard of living. Other groups like the Government, the schools and universities, and the unions had their part to play but at the end of the day responsibility for what happened rested with them.

At the beginning of his speech Sir Campbell cited the example of Glasgow's drive to attract new industry and improve the city's reputation. He said Glasgow had done it immaculately well what British industry was always being asked to do: get off its butt, get on its bikes and improve its share of the world's market.

As a nation Britain had not been sufficiently successful at that, he used the words "as a nation" because the need to be more competitive applied to everyone, not just to those in industry and commerce.

Inevitably industry had to take thankless decisions, closing or selling some businesses to keep others alive, slimming operations



Sir Campbell: he damned with conventional wisdom... calm acceptance isn't enough.

where it had been thought normal that seven Britons should do the job done by four Americans or three Japanese or by four Koreans at half British wages. Some firms had even lifted the roofs of buildings in order to keep rates bills down.

Sir Campbell said substantial improvements in efficiency had come, and jobs had been saved by changes in long-entrenched working practices. New attitudes were to be found as much among management as on the shop floor.

"Be damned with the conventional wisdom that the country will know only high levels of unemployment until the end of the decade."

"Who stays in the hole queue? Your son? Your daughter? The calm acceptance of more than 3 million

people out of work just isn't good enough," he asserted to loud applause.

There was not even yet a rise in Britain's share of world markets as a result of the pain. Twenty years ago, Britain had 16 per cent of the world trade in manufacture. Today, she had 8 per cent. Unexpectedly, Britain's share in the service industries had fallen by almost the same amount.

It would take remarkable complacency not to recognize what this meant - Britain was nothing like as competitive as she should or could be.

Britain had clawed her way back up the competition league in the last two years but competition was a

long-lasting marathon, not a fast sprint.

A nation that opened for the status quo was in real trouble and that had been part of Britain's problem.

After mentioning the value of "a bit more growth", Sir Campbell said capital projects could be of great relevance to the success of British industry in cutting business costs, encouraging economic growth and reducing unemployment.

In addition, the Government might breathe life into the European Community which he described as being "up a blind alley without a white stick". Now was the moment to promote an initiative to return the Community to its original concept of a free-flowing, vigorous

Acclaim for individual wage bargaining

The conference passed by an overwhelming majority a resolution which stressed the importance of the performance of individual companies in pay bargaining. The motion drew encouragement from mounting evidence of pay settlements in the trading sector that reflected a much greater extent than in the recent past the particular circumstances of individual companies and attached much less weight to external factors.

Moving the motion on behalf of MacTaggart and Mickel, Sir James Gould, director of the company and past chairman of the Scottish CBI, said that in many cases obstacles to improved productivity had been swept aside.

Flexible working had enabled enterprises to be rid of demarcation lines and achieve a more positive attitude towards new technology. Some companies had achieved long-term gains, creating a climate of greater stability and saving valuable management time.

But all this was not to say that corporate views did not still have a bearing. If the objective was unfettered, collective bargaining there was still a long way to go.

Mr Peter Ball, of the Engineering Employers' Federation, supported the motion with caution. He said that what one company paid in wages affected another, if not this year then next year. The private and public sectors affected each other, too. And what was good for one industry may not be good for another.

Mr Jeffrey Bartlett of the British Paper and Board Industry Federation, who opposed the motion, said excessive increases in individual companies did have an impact on others, even though it may be regrettable. "We need to take into account the collective strength of employers, too", he told delegates.

Mr Alex Jarratt, chairman of the CBI employment policy committee and of Reed International, emphasized the importance of reducing pay settlements when he opened sessions on the theme: "Getting the best out of people."

Sir Alex said reductions were necessary if industry was to fight back and stop the rot.

"Our competitors are doing it," he told delegates. "We can't afford not to." The improvement was more apparent, then real. They had actually lost ground internationally last year, Sir Alex said the first requirement was to use people more productively. The past record was appalling. They were still a long way behind their international competitors in manufacturing productivity but at least they were beginning to catch up.

Moving a resolution stating that the approach to reduced working hours was damaging job competitiveness and job prospects, Mr John Harrison, director of the Knitting Industries Federation, said that alleviation of unemployment did not lie in a 35-hour week and six weeks holiday. That was inside the CBI's responsibility to stop such a lemming-like leap to self-destruction.

Mrs Alice Newell, managing director of F International, urged delegates to oppose the motion.

The resolution was agreed by a large majority.

The EEC timebombs - consultation and worker directors

The Government was urged to block EEC proposals for legislation on employee-involvement, which would be "crazy nonsense", "stupid" and cause "enormous damage", during a debate in which one delegate donned a flat cap and sang a song he had composed about the conference.

Delegates carried unanimously a resolution that said: "Real competitiveness can only be achieved by genuine teamwork within companies which cannot exist without constructive involvement of employees in their company's affairs. This conference urges the CBI to continue to promote initiatives to secure meaningful voluntary action to improve employee-involvement and to resist the imposition of legislation."

Mr Alan O'Rea, chairman of Colt International, Havant, Hampshire, in proposing the motion, said there were two time bombs which had been ticking away in Brussels for some time.

The first was the Vredeling directive of the EEC Commission dealing with inflexible, tightly drawn procedures for employee-consultation and the provision of information. The second was the Fifth Company Law Directive, to do with employee-representation and decision making at board level.

The directives had been officially adopted by the EEC Commission and were now on the desks of Mr Norman Tebbit and Mr Tom King for consideration. Some fundamental changes to company law and employment practice were at stake and business must demonstrate the urgency of these proposals.

"Worse of all is the enormous damage which could follow as a result of replacing a voluntary and evolving approach to human relationships with an inflexible and uniform code of employee-involvement cobbled together by the European Bureaucracy."

He said: "It makes crazy nonsense to offer legislation in this crucial area of human relationships. The proposed EEC legislation sees consultation and participation as an end to itself. Whereas we know that employee involvement is a means to an end - a means towards greater competitiveness, improved efficiency and job satisfaction."

He urged industrialists to consult and involve employees at the appropriate level in the decision making process and warned: "If we cannot demonstrate clearly that we are doing this, then we can be certain that Brussels or Westminster, or both, will eventually legislate to force us to do it in ways that will be damaging to British business."

Mr Richard Pettit, managing director of Vaux Brothers, Sunderland, said: "his company had introduced consultative committees, senior management regularly visited the shopfloor, employees had a beer ration, the chairman and himself regularly took the stage at the Sunderland Empire to talk to employees and although in an industry bedevilled by strikes, his company had not had a strike since 1966."

He then put on a cloth cap and sang a song he had composed to the tune of The Blyden Race about the conference, referring to Sir Terence Beckett's speech on Monday, including the words: "As he had erupted with comments and some chaos, Someone said the immortal words I think it was bare knuckles."

He ended: "For whilst we all are suffering with all the gloom and doom We have learned at this great conference the world's about volume."



Richard Pettit: A song for the conference.

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Reports from John Windsor, Amanda Haigh and Derek Barnett

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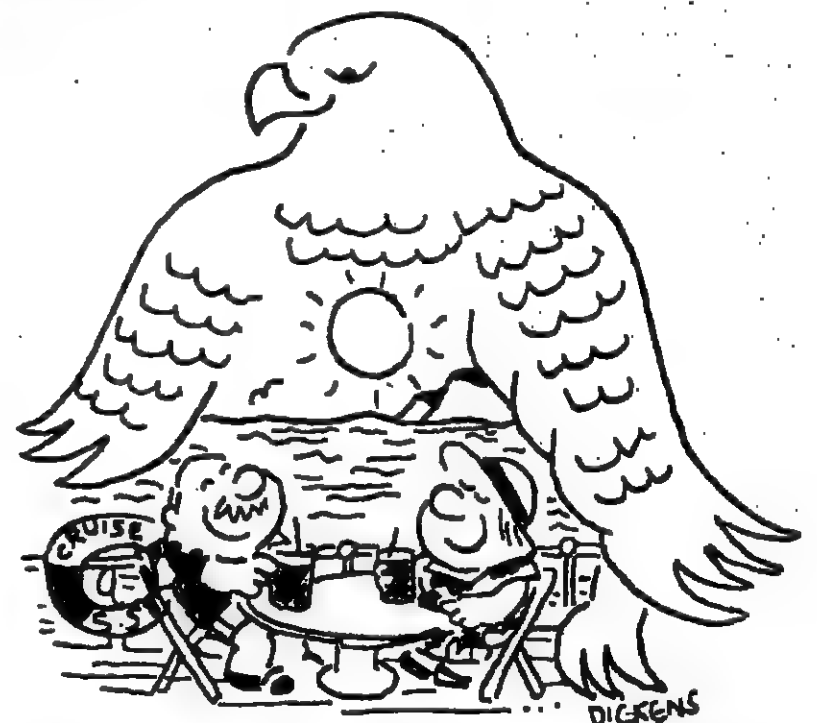


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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 **Celestial AM.**
6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15 and 7.45; tonight's television previewed between 7.45 and 8.00; review of the morning papers at 8.15 and 8.45; pop music news from Mike Smith between 7.30 and 8.00; Esther Rantzen's 'That's Life' between 7.30 and 8.00; and again between 8.30 and 9.00; and closing news headlines at 9.25.

TV/LONDON

9.00 **Mastermind** (r. 9.30) **Clothesdown.** 10.30 **Play School.** presented by Stuart McGowan (r. 10.55) **Granter.** The delicate subject of a dowry is discussed by Dr Sumon Dutta, Saleha Khan and Savitri Yadav. In the chair is Swaran Talwar. 11.20 **Clothesdown.**
12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Covardale. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon. 12.57 **Regional News** (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.00 **Pebble M&M** at One Planet. Studman talks about his obsession with Leonardo da Vinci. Music is provided by the Buddy Greco Trio. 1.45 **Holey Cakes.**
2.00 **Film: The Man Who Came to Dinner** (1941) starring Bette Davis and Monty Woolley. A literary celebrity shows his true personality when he leaves his hip and is forced to stay with the unfortunate Stanley family. Directed by William Keighly. 3.53 **Regional News** (not London).
3.55 **Play School.** presented by Richard Whitmore and Frances Covardale. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon. 4.25 **Jackpot.** A game show with a prize of £10,000. Hosted by Peter Dinklage. 4.55 **John Craven's** **News.** 5.00 **News.** 5.15 **News.** 5.30 **News.** 5.45 **News.** 6.00 **News.** 6.15 **News.** 6.30 **News.** 6.45 **News.** 6.55 **News.** 7.00 **News.** 7.15 **News.** 7.30 **News.** 7.45 **News.** 7.55 **News.** 8.00 **News.** 8.15 **News.** 8.30 **News.** 8.45 **News.** 8.55 **News.** 9.00 **News.** 9.15 **News.** 9.30 **News.** 9.45 **News.** 9.55 **News.** 10.00 **News.** 10.15 **News.** 10.30 **News.** 10.45 **News.** 10.55 **News.** 11.00 **News.** 11.15 **News.** 11.30 **News.** 11.45 **News.** 11.55 **News.** 12.00 **News.** 12.15 **News.** 12.30 **News.** 12.45 **News.** 12.55 **News.** 1.00 **News.** 1.15 **News.** 1.30 **News.** 1.45 **News.** 1.55 **News.** 2.00 **News.** 2.15 **News.** 2.30 **News.** 2.45 **News.** 2.55 **News.** 3.00 **News.** 3.15 **News.** 3.30 **News.** 3.45 **News.** 3.55 **News.** 4.00 **News.** 4.15 **News.** 4.30 **News.** 4.45 **News.** 4.55 **News.** 5.00 **News.** 5.15 **News.** 5.30 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Censor 'nasties' law chief demands

From Our Correspondent Cambridge

Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, called last night for rigid and rigorous censorship on pornographic magazines and "video nasties".

He said that unless such censorship were imposed and unless long terms of imprisonment and very heavy fines were also imposed upon those who made huge profits out of "these appalling publications", it would not be long before the scenes they depicted were enacted in real life.

Lord Lane was delivering the Darwin Lecture in Cambridge on "Do we get the criminals we deserve?"

He said that easy access to pornography, soft and hard, was an everyday, unremarkable phenomena of our society and added: "Anyone daring to suggest there is anything harmful in dirty magazines risks ridicule."

"And so there are displayed on the bookshelves magazines containing pictures which a few years back would have earned 12 months imprisonment for the publisher and not much less for the retailer."

"What is more serious is that round the back of the same shop is the hard pornography: pictures catering for every form of perversion."

"Now, human beings are imitative and the less strong-minded the more imitative they are. We get the results in the criminal courts. Crimes of sexual sadism so recondite and horrible that you may wonder where the idea came from as you look at the unimaginative and substandard human being in the dock."

Lord Lane said that the pornography lobby would cry there was no proof that pornography had anything to do with the commission of crime, but he added: "But sometimes there is."

"Sometimes the puzzled policeman says: 'What a earth made you think of doing such a thing to her?'. The answer occasionally reveals the truth: 'Well, it's them books isn't it?'"

Lord Lane said that as electronic wizardry progressed so did the opportunity make very big money out of still more realistic and titillating scenes. There was no need to be content with glossy, still-photographic representations of perversions in books.



Mr Peter Millett, British Rail's manager (left), and Derby station's facade (Photographs: John Manning).

Gaunt railway relic faces demolition

By John Young

The British Railways Board will meet on Friday to decide the fate of a relic of our industrial history. It seems likely that it will vote to spend about £5m on demolishing and rebuilding the station at Derby, which in the middle of the last century could claim to be the railway capital of the world.

Were he alive today, the poet Shelley, with his affinity for roofless halls and desert ruins, might well have had something to say about this gaunt, decaying Victorian structure.

Rain drips through the eaves from which the plaster hangs in tatters, and only the occasional trapped pigeon, flapping in panic against the grimy windows, disturbs the silence of the great paneled rooms, once the glory of the mighty Midland Railway.

The Midland brought industrial growth and prosperity to what had been a market town.

Created by amalgamation in 1844, it built quickly a link to London, marked by the building of the great Gothic terminus of St Pancras a generation later it was responsible for the spectacular Settle

to Carlisle line, now under threat of closure.

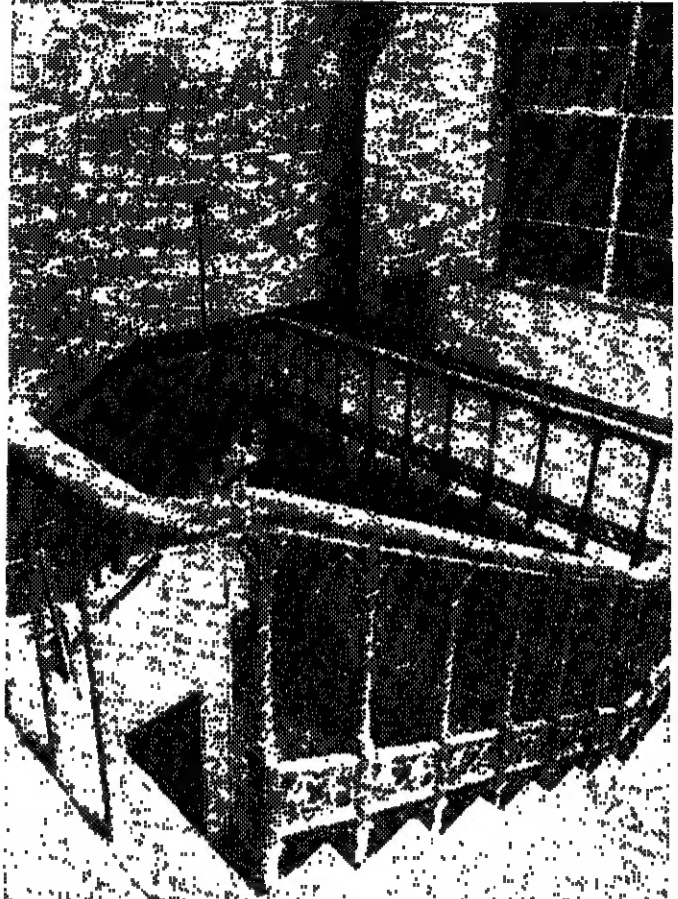
The original Derby station, with its 1,000ft-long arched facade, was the work of Francis Thompson, also responsible for the Midland Hotel and the terraced railway village, nearby which has been restored by the Derbyshire Historic Buildings Trust.

It was added to and partly replaced by two of the company's architects, John Saunders and Charles Trubshaw, and provided with a handsome Palladian porte-cochère.

Handsome is hardly the word to describe it now, but conservationists say that it could be restored at reasonable cost, and that purchasers or tenants could be found for the parts that British Rail no longer needs.

Save Britain's Heritage describe the design for the new building as resembling a large suburban supermarket.

But Mr Peter Millett, British Rail's area manager, says that the cost of restoring, maintaining, and heating the present building would be prohibitive.



A staircase in part of the original station building.

Washington strengthens links with Israel

Continued from page 1

Conservative MP, who appeared to tempt her by saying that the worst possible event would be a Syrian takeover of Lebanon.

Mrs Thatcher said she hoped nothing would be done which would increase turmoil or put at risk the reconciliation talks in Geneva.

Her answer to Mr Donald Stewart, the leader of the Scottish National Party, confirmed the belief of MPs that the United States is planning some retaliation and that Mrs Thatcher has some foreknowledge of it.

In her replies to Mr Kinnock, she was uncharacteristically hesitant. He asked what her attitude would be to Washington if it persisted in planning retaliations. "He is asking me to consider something that has not occurred and therefore I cannot answer it," she said. Any members of any multinational force were entitled to take measures of self-defence.

Leading article, letters, page 15

Arafat is ready to lay down his arms

Continued from page 1

the interested parties to implement this decision at once - at once."

Back in Beirut, the Americans, apparently fearing a further suicide bomb attack, have withdrawn almost 200 of their Marines from one of their most strategic positions on the west Beirut perimeter and flown all of them out of Lebanon to the safety of a Sixth Fleet warship.

In doing so, they have widened the gap between the forward lines of the multinational peacekeeping force and the isolated British contingent's headquarters which stands a mile east of the old Beirut-Sidon railway line.

Early yesterday morning, the Marines handed over the library annex of the Lebanese University Science Faculty to Lebanese Army troops who control, or are supposed to control, a strip of territory east of the American Marines.

The Americans were concerned that a suicide bomber could follow the pattern of the snail 16 days ago and drive a large loaded with explosives right up to the building.

Beirut Airport reopened yesterday after the mortar fire on Monday night.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Lady's reputation on the line

Mr Kinnock welcomed (At Prime Minister's questions)

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's "prudent warning" against precipitate American action in the Middle East. The accusation of prudence seemed to be an attempt to ruin her reputation. Reassuringly for her admirers, she denied it.

Or, rather, she told Mr Kinnock that, regarding the morning newspaper reports of her meeting with Mr Reagan's emissary, "I just did not recognise some of them as relating to the meeting I attended (these were the reports that had her being a restraining influence on the Americans in the Middle East) and I was there the whole time", she rather eccentrically added, presumably on the same principle as "I've been an Irishman all my life".

"The United States is of course entitled to take measures of self-defence", she continued. The Labour benches became less suspicious and much happier. Here was the Thatcher who is essential to them: the threat to world peace, the figure they could understand and, indeed, the figure they had created.

She said she had sent six Buccaneers to Cyprus, romantic sounding action which turned out to be only slightly less dashing when one learnt that the Buccaneers were aeroplanes rather than, say, six Tory whips prepared to lay down their lives for her.

By now the Labour Party was returning to its usual state of delicious alarm. Mr Kinnock rose again and said the situation had "changed somewhat dramatically and tragically". He launched into a long sentence about "what means Mrs Thatcher would be prepared to use to back up her own judgment that retaliatory action could jeopardize the reconciliation talks in Geneva as well as our own troops in the multinational force. That was a genuine contribution by Mr Kinnock to reducing the tension in the area since hardly anyone could quite understand it. But people are still talking, there is hope Mr Kinnock could be the man for the Middle East."

After further exchanges between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Kinnock, Mr David Steel sought to rise above the petty party politics by making a statesmanlike appeal for a participants in that tragic conflict - to reach a wider

Middle East settlement by means of a peace conference.

Mercifully, the effect was ruined by Mr Dennis Skinner, The Labour member for Bolsover who was sitting on the bench immediately below Mr Steel, muttering: "Sit down and save a rest" - reference to the Liberal leader's alleged depression, and need to recuperate from it, during the summer. (Mr Skinner is of the robust school of medicine which does not recognise depression as an illness). Mr Steel's pieties were lost in the laughter from both sides of the House.

Mr Steel was trumped at his game when an appeal to the world for peace was issued by the spiritual leader of the Conservative West: Mr Norman St John-Stevas.

In a message delivered from below the gangway, speaking in English and with only a slight South Kensington accent, he said: "Will the Prime Minister accept that in seeking to promote peace in the Middle East she will have the support from members from all parts of the House (because of the position he holds, Mr St John-Stevas is of course not allowed to be controversial)."

We moved on to the second reading of the Trade Union Bill, which among other things makes it difficult for the Labour Party to raise money from union members. This is the famous "Tobin Bill". But it is now without Mr Tobin, who has a different job. Now it is in the hands of the new man at employment, decent sort Mr Tom King. That is no fun at all for Labour, and their benches became sparsely populated.

Furthermore, Labour's new employment spokesman labours under two handicaps in trying to become famous. He has Britain's most common name: Mr John Smith. And he is a Labour moderate. So he had to exaggerate as much as possible.

The Bill was passed in its choice of trade unions to bash, he said. Why not the National Farmers' Union, he demanded. The answer to that, as Mr Smith well knew, was that it was not a trade union. But Labour members cheered him for a master stroke. Thus emboldened, Mr Smith was probably tempted to continue: why not the Oxford Union? Why not the Mothers' Union? But being a moderate, he left it at that.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen leaves Heathrow Airport (South) for her State visits to Kenya, Bangladesh and India, 11.20.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel Welsh Guards, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, attends a Service to dedicate a Plaque to those killed in the South Atlantic Campaign, at the Guards Chapel, Birdcage Walk, 11.12.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attend the 10th Anniversary Dinner

of the Independent Local Radio at the Mansion House, 7.25.

Princess Margaret visits Nottinghamshire, visits the Elbow Factory, Sutton-in-Ashfield, 2.30, and later attends a performance of "Coriolanus" at the Nottingham Playhouse, 7.10.

The Duchess of Gloucester visits Boharic Centre, Netherland Gardens, London, 11.

The Duke of Kent, Colonel Scots Guards, attends a Service to dedicate a Memorial to those killed in the South Atlantic Campaign, at the Guards Chapel, Birdcage Walk, 2.25; and later is Guest of Honour at the Dynamics Centre Dinner, 7.10.

at The Café Royal, London, W1, 6.55.

The Duchess of Kent, as Chief Patron of the Voice of the Cathedral Appeal, attends a Reception and Concert at Westminster Cathedral, arrives Archbishop's House, Ambrosden Ave, 7.10.

New exhibitions

Sculpture and drawings by Colin Foster at the Festival Gallery, Pierpoint Place, Bath; Tues to Sat 11 to 5, closed Sun and Mon (ends Nov 26).

Christianside - an exhibition at Manchester City Art Gallery, Mosley Street, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sundays (ends Jan 2).

Deborah Dewar, paintings and drawings at the Scottish Gallery, 94 George Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Fri 9 to 5.30 (ends today).

Music

Organ recital by Christopher Herrick, St Francis Church, Willet Way, Perth, 7.30, 8.00.

Concert by the Scottish Baroque Ensemble, Taurus High School, Thurso, 8.

Concert by the Fairfield Quartet, City Art Gallery, The Meadow, Leeds, 8.15.

Concert by the Scottish National Orchestra, Caird Hall, Dundee, 7.30.

Concert by The Vienna Boys' Choir, King's College Chapel, Cambridge, 8.

Talks, Lectures

Life in Victorian Edinburgh, by J. Calder, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

Pond Life, by D. Bolton, Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Queen Street, Exeter, 1.10.

Worcester Porcelain by Henry Sandon, Usher Gallery, Dundee, 7.30.

Gaudier-Breszka: Bohemia and the Savage Messiah, by Jane Beckett, Kettle's Yard Gallery, Northampton Street, Cambridge, 8.15.

Chanel and Schiaparelli, by Louise Hamer, Laing Art Gallery, Highgate Place, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, 12.30.

The Amateur Satellite Programme, by Dr M. N. Sweeting, Large Lecture Theatre, Poynting Building, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, 11.

Cut-price stamps

Cut-price Christmas stamp books go on sale at post offices today. Customers can buy £2.50 worth of stamps for £2.20. The books contain 20 second-class 12½p stamps and will remain on sale while stocks last.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Proceedings on the Oil Taxation Bill.

Lords (2.15): Debate on NHS. European Assembly Elections (Amendment) Bill, second reading. Debate on straw burning.

COMPUTER COMPETITION
WEEK NINE DAY 2

New books - hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week: Design Since 1945, edited by Kathryn B. Hiesinger & George H. Marcus (Thames & Hudson, £18).

Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary 1945-1951, by Alan Bullock, £30.

For the Sake of Example, Capital Courts Martial 1914-18, the truth, by Anthony Babington (Secker & Warburg, £8.95).

Life in Russia, by Michael Binyon (Hamish Hamilton, £9.95).

Tales from the Mists, a Military Miscellany, by Miles Noonan (Hutchinson, £5.95).

The First World War, by John Terraine (Secker & Warburg, £9.95).

The Last Star, by James Lee-Milne (Chazco & Windus, £12.50).

The Strength of the Hills, an autobiography, by George Ewart Evans (Faber, £8.95).

Three Archaisms, Archaeology, Alchemy, Sappho, by Anne Phipps (Duckworth, £24).

To the Ends of the Earth Transpolar Expedition 1979-82, by Raulph Fienies (Hodder & Stoughton, £12.95).

PEI

The papers

If the Americans do take revenge for the murder of their Marines in Beirut, it will help nothing but Reagan's re-election campaign, the Daily Mirror says. That would not be a good enough reason, big powers should not behave like petty tyrants, the paper argues. "But," it says, "the hints from the White House are ominous. The gathering of the US battle fleet off the Lebanon is menacing. Mrs Thatcher's instinct to calm the current wave of US belligerence is right and she shouldn't listen to her extremists at Westminster."

The law is still less than clear in its treatment of rape, the Daily Star says. Of 1,346 complaints made last year only 940 were cleared up and only 412 led to convictions or cautions. "But rape is rape. There are no lesser degrees of it," the paper points out. "Doubts about the evidence or the complainant's motivation should normally lead to some other lesser charge being made. Once rape is tested and substantiated, however there should be no mitigating circumstance for the rapist, deprived upbringing or emotional immaturity, to get him off the hook. He must be severely punished and know that he faces serious punishment. Home Secretary Leon Brittan is absolutely right in his plan to give The Attorney General the power to refer over-zealous rape sentences to the Appeal Court," it argues.

The pound

Bank Bank
Australia \$ 155.00 147.00
Hong Kong \$ 11.82 11.25
Belgium Fr 1.69 1.61
Canada \$ 1.27 1.27
Japan Yen 248.00 237.00
Netherlands Gld 367.00 349.00
Norway Kr 4.63 4.40
Portugal Esc 11.53 10.85
South Africa Rd 205.00 191.00
Spain Pta 237.50 228.50
Sweden Kr 12.14 11.57
Switzerland Fr 3.36 3.19
USA \$ 1.52 1.47
Yugoslavia Dnr 218.00 203.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

Retail Prices Index 339.5

London: The FT Index closed 1.3 down at 7201.

Anniversaries

Births: Ivan Turgenev (Old Style Oct 28), Ord Russia, 1818; Edward VII, reigned Jan 22, 1901 - May 1910, Buckingham Palace, 1841; Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, architect of Liverpool Anglican Cathedral, London, 1880. Deaths: Guillaume Apollinaire, poet, Paris, 1918; James Ramsey MacDonald, Prime Minister 1924, 1929-31, 1931-1935, died at sea, 1937; Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister 1937-40, Heckfield, Hampshire, 1940. Chaim Weizmann, first President of Israel, 1842-52, Rehovot, Israel, 1952; Dylan Thomas, New York, 1953; William II, Emperor of Germany, 1888-1918, abdicated, 1918.

Information supplied by A.A.

Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure over southern parts will move slowly northwards.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S, SW England, W Midlands, Channel Islands, S Wales: A little rain in places, becoming brighter with sunny or clear intervals; wind SE, moderate to fresh; max temp 14 to 15C (57 to 61F).

East Angles, E Midlands, E central N, NE England: Becoming mainly cloudy with patchy fog and some drizzle; wind variable, becoming SE, light to moderate; max temp 13 to 14C (55 to 57F).

Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, West Lewis, G. S. 50F: Rather cloudy with rain in places; wind SE, light to moderate; max temp 14 to 15C (57 to 61F).

Berwick, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Dry, with sunny intervals becoming mainly cloudy with rain later; wind SW, backing SE, light to moderate; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rain, probably dying out later; wind NE, fresh to strong, veering SE and increasing; max temp 12 to 13C (40 to 50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Continuing unsettled and generally rainfall with rain or drizzle.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind SE, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate. English Channel: Wind SE, light to moderate; sea slight or moderate. Irish Sea: Wind SE, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 7.07am Moon sets: 4.21pm
First Quarter November 12

Lighting-up time

London 4.51 pm to 6.30 am
Brighton 4.01 pm to 5.50 am
Edinburgh 4.47 pm to 7.07 am
Manchester 4.58 pm to 6.54 am
Penzance 5.77 pm to 6.58 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, about 1, fair; F, about 33.

Belfast 14.57 Glasgow 16.59
Birmingham 15.59 Inverness 14.57
Blackpool 14.17 Jersey 14.57
Cardiff 15.59 London 16.61
Edinburgh 12.14 Newcastle 14.54
Glasgow 14.57 Romford 13.55

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Chester, 19C (66F); Lowest: G. S. 50F, 10.2C (50.4F); Highest night temp: G. S. 50F, 6.1C (43F).

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Weather forecast

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. Fronts: Warm, Cold, Occluded. Symbols are on following pages.



High tides

London Bridge 4.12 AM 4.31 PM
Aberdeen 4.41 AM 4.58 PM
Belfast 4.21 AM 4.38 PM
Bristol 4.01 AM 4.18 PM
Cardiff 4.01 AM 4.18 PM
Dover 4.01 AM 4.18 PM
Glasgow 4.01 AM 4.18 PM
Hull 4.01 AM 4.18 PM
Liverpool 4.01 AM 4.18 PM
London 4.01 AM 4.18 PM
Manchester 4.01 AM 4.18 PM
Newcastle 4.01 AM 4.18 PM
Plymouth 4.01 AM 4.18 PM
Portsmouth 4.01 AM 4.18 PM
Reading 4.01 AM 4.18 PM
Sheffield 4.01 AM 4.18 PM
Southampton 4.01 AM 4.18 PM
Trafalgar 4.01 AM 4.18 PM
Wexford 4.01 AM 4.18 PM

Low tides

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